Royal West End Brand
Cycles for 20 years
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience ... tests
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... ROYAL WEST
END to the 1920
... the
... improvements.
WELLINGTON CYCLE &
MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 79 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1920. TWO ANNAS

...PPING.

...& O.

...H INDIA.

...gated in England).

...MER SERVICE.

...MOUTH AND LONDO...
...T MARSEILLES.

... requested to be
...rse.

... Tons.

... 8447
Luxor 14,735 extra
... 8317
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... 6947
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... 5920

...booked with passen...
...ll have no accommo...
...from India.

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... Calling at Colombo

...A, KARACHI AN...
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... Fabias Bushire and
... Branch 10 a.m. No. 14
... Victoria Dock.
... Rawal direct.

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...l, sailings may be ar...

...SUKENLAL & CO.,
...ppel Road, Fort, Bombay.

...USEN KAISHA.
...Steamship Co., Ltd.
...ed in Japan.)
...VICE TO JAPAN VIA
...HONGKONG AND
...NGHAI.
... Tons Arrival Departure.
... 4729 20th Mar. 6th April.
... 3355 30th Mar. 10th April.
... 3444 3rd Apl. 16th April.
... 6184 9th Apr. 17th April.
... 3880 11th Apr. 22nd April.

...pply to:—
...ON YUSEN KAISHA.
...t, Bombay.

...SEN KAISHA.
...ANTILE STEAMSHIP
...Ltd.
...ed in Japan.)
...—OSAKA, JAPAN.
...ross Tonnage 483,000.
...E FROM BOMBAY
...NGAPORE AND
...KONG.

...ion. Departure. Destin...
... 4th Apl. Japa...
... ,,
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)
BRANCHES—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... (30-12-19) Rs. 49,90,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 14,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, the weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM HERNIA (RUPTURE) COME TO US .....

We specialise in preparing up-to-date and most comfortable Trusses, Abdominal Belts etc., on anatomical principles.

Don't get disappointed by purchasing ready-made trusses which will never fit accurately.

It costs you nothing to come and see us.

THE SCIENTIFIC TRUSS AND BELT CO.
(Bombay Surgical Co.)
Opposite West End Cinema, New Charni Road, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED
ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES
From the Smallest Size.
ALL BRITISH
HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
24-26, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.
TELE. 4412. TELEG. "NAILS"

THE IONIC PHARMACY
Fever Drops (144) 1—0—0
Germicide (general preventive) 0—12—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle) 1—0—0
Influenza solution 0—12—0
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THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.
Neo-Thymoline (best organic antiseptic for gargle) 0—14—0
Sologua Water (First quality 3 oz. net) 0—0—0
Cod-liver Oil Emulsion 1—8—0
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For further particulars write to:— M. J. GAJJAR.
22 24 O. P. STREET, near HONGKONG BANK, FORT, BOMBAY.

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS
MANUFACTURED ON
English style by Double Seamed

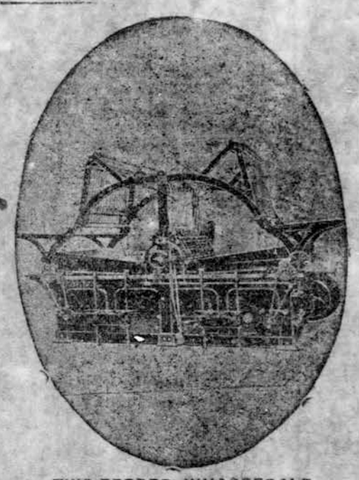
Specialist in making jointless tins for Powde and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts jointed tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Mil Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarette Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Doffin Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; O drums, 5-gall. capacity, double seamed; and an sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin an Galv. Plate Works and General Tinplate Me chant and Contractor.

For samples and particulars apply to:—
SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI
Office—33, MUSJID BUNDER ROAD,
Opp. Bank of Bombay Branch, Bombay No. 3
Factory—1st LANE, KHETWADI.
Factory for making round tins by Double Seamed proc Power Machinery.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE PRESS

Telegraphic Address:— "CHRONICLE."
Telephone:— No. 2337.

Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY



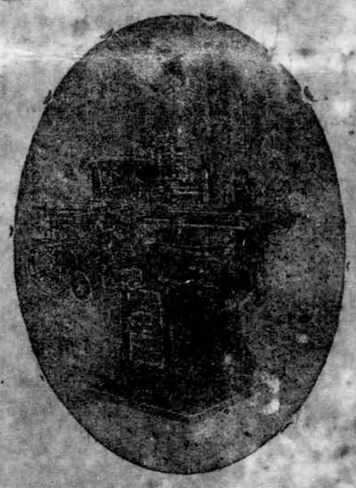
TWO-FEEDER WHARFEDALE. PAYNE'S PATENT IMPROVED.

Undertakes all kinds of Printing Works . .

Customers have expressed their entire satisfaction with our printing . . . . . .

LINOTYPE MACHINE, MODEL No. 4.

ACCURA... AND QUICK DESP...TCH



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Latest and Best Machinery . . . . . .

Best selection of New Types. . . . . .

Best Kind of Work Turned Out . . . .

For Quotations—Apply to the Ge... Manage...

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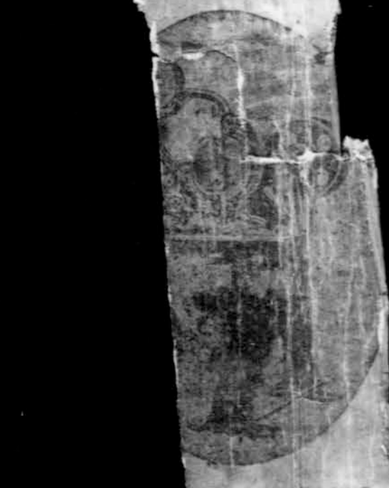

STITCHING MACHINE.

FORD CAR OWNERS
Can save time and worry by ordering all spare parts and accessories from
R. T. MEHTA & Co,
Near West End Cinema,
CHARNI ROAD BOMBAY No. 4.

SHAHA...
Available in s... Va...
Floorings, Arch...
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to H. E. H. The H...
Depts:-
SHAHABAD—Deccan
Wadi Junction
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THINK

No Magneto, No Plugs. No Wires, No Batteries, No Carburator, No Pre-heating.
Use Any Oil. The Simplest Oil Engine on the Market. 8 B.H.P. only in stock.
Price, Rs. 2,850/- complete with water tank.
50, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES Rs 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-9 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS to learn 24-hour Shorthand (theory complete) during Easter Holidays Apply Box No. 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9856

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt reliable, Cheapest repairs painting remodelling etc. THE SUPPAT MOTOR CO., Tram Terminus, Girgaum. 9691

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTORS—To raze the building No. 93, Girgaon Back Road and remove the materials. Should apply personally before 5th April at SHIVNARAYAN BULDEODAS, Marwari Bazar. 9655

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING will be held on 11th instant at Jehangir Baug, Parel. Dinner Tickets on application to HON. SECRETARIES. Ex-students cordially invited. 9862

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOUNDER for Mills Dispensary. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9874

WANTED—SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Indian coasting steamers for over 50 horse-power. Apply to C. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle. 9847

WANTED AT ONCE—LEDGER CLERKS, those with experience only need apply to ARMY & NAVY STORES. 9868

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—2 COMPOUNDERS Handsome salary, extra remuneration. Apply Dr. KAPADIA, Nulbazaar. 9869

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO ASSISTANT, knowing Bromide finishing. Apply EXCELSIOR STUDIO Kalbadevi Road. 9881

WANTED—A SECOND-CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ginning and Pressing Factory, apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 331, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9891

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of accounts for commercial firm, pay according to qualification. State age and apply to Box No. 326, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9864

WANTED—A smart TYPIST as a Clerk, one knowing Gujarati and who has worked on Yost machine. Apply to the SECRETARY, B. S. P. C. to Animals, No. 361, Hornby Road, Fort. 9860

WANTED—Energetic and experienced CLERKS, one typist knowing thorough correspondence and one GODOWN KEEPER with Mills Stores experience. Apply to Post Box No. 235, with copies of certificate, previous experience, salary required. 9822

WANTED—An experienced MILL MANAGER for a Local Mill. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating minimum salary required to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9721

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a large local Mill. One having perfect Mechanical and Electrical experience need apply, stating terms and qualifications with copies of testimonials to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9890

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—CONTRACTOR to supply 200 labourers for work at our Tunnel Division at Khand, Thokarwadi, Poona District. Apply to the TUNNEL SUPERINTENDENT, The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. 9877

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—76 Looms of 44" thread space and 12 Looms of 49" thread space. Can be seen in working order at the INDIAN MILL, RIPON Road. 9780

FOR SALE—CHURCH ORGAN, Mayson and Hamlin's in good working order. Apply to THE PIANO REPAIRING CO., Girgaum. 9876

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—No. 2, PARAVATTI VILLAS, Poona, for season, a well furnished House, containing Double Suite of Rooms. For particulars apply to BYHA SUBDTHAN, Sir Agakhans Bungalow, Mazagon, Bombay. 9744

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS and OFFICE ROOMS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bokehouse lane. Apply—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., in Bokehouse lane premises, rooms Nos. 119-120. 9778

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents.
8832

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION.
NOVOCAIN

NOW
AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic.

Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY OF DOWN AND UP GUJARAT MAILS.

1. With effect from Thursday, the 1st April, 1920, No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail will leave Colaba at 20-15 instead of 20-45.

2. The timings of the Up and Down Gujarat Mail trains between Palghar and Colaba will, with effect from the above date, be as follows:—

2 UP.

Palghar	A.	6-31
	D.	6-41
Grant Road	A.	8-41
	D.	8-51
Colaba	A.	9-0

1 DOWN.

Colaba	D.	20-15
Grant Road	A.	20-25
	D.	20-35
Palghar	A.	22-24
	D.	22-34

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th March, 1920. 9765

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LD.

Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road
Bombay, 27th March, 1920.

92ND DIVIDEND.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY notified that an ad-interim DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1919, at the rate of Rupees 250 (two hundred and fifty) per [illegible] will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Tuesday the 6th [illegible] April, 1920, between the hours of 12 [illegible] 3 p.m. (B. T.) to those Shareholders [illegible] names will have stood on the Register [illegible] of the Company on the 30th instant.

The Transfer Books of the C[illegible] will be closed from Wednesday, the [illegible]stant to Friday the 9th Proximo, both [illegible]inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be [illegible] in due course to the registered [illegible]f Shareholders. Change of address [illegible]should be notified without delay [illegible] of this notice.

[illegible]oard,
[illegible] & Co.,
Agents.
The [illegible] Co., Ltd.
9813

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to Thursday, the 22nd April, 1920, for the purchase of the following articles:—

(1) Steam hammer, complete, 4½ cwts blow. Makers:—Ponock & Macnab, Manchester. Condition:—Second-hand but in good order, 1 No.
(2) Twist Drill and Tool Grinding Machine, (wet) Gem No. 2. Makers—Alfred Herbert Ltd. Condition:—Second-hand but in good order, 1 No.
(3) Power Hack-Saw 6", with guides, pump and tools, complete. Makers:—Ace Thomson & Hardy, Bristol Condition—Second-hand but in good order, 1 No.
(4) Treadle Drilling Machine, hand power, Christophers patent, for holes up to ¼" in dia: Condition—Second-hand but in good order, 1 No.
(5) Plate Bending Machine, hand power, to bend plates up to 12" in width by 1/8" in thickness, 1 No.
(6) Lathe, 8½" centres with 10' gap bed, 1 No.
(7) Lathe, 6" centres with 6' gap bed, 1 No.
(8) Lathe, 7½" centres with 6' gap bed, 1 No. The three lathes are second-hand but complete and in good condition.
(9) Lathe, 6" centres and for a 6' bed. Condition:—Second-hand but in good order, except it is deficient of the bed plate, otherwise it is complete in every respect, 1 No.
(10) Crossings, 2ft gauge, 24 lbs section, 1 in 6, right hand, 7 sets.
(11) Crossings, 2ft gauge, 24 lbs section, 1 in 6, left hand, 7 sets.
(12) Crossings, 2ft gauge, 24 lbs section, 1 in 5, right hand, 14 sets.
(13) Crossings, 2ft gauge, 24 lbs section, 1 in 5, left hand, 14 sets.
(14) Switches, 2ft gauge, 16'-6" long, 18 lbs section, left hand, 81 sets.
(15) Switches, 2ft gauge, 16'-6" long, 18 lbs section, right hand 74 sets. The Crossings and Switches are new.
(16) Pig iron, Bengal No. 3, 240 tons.
(17) Wire, iron, galvd, No. 14 gauge, (New) 500 cwts.
(18) Switches, iron, clad, double pole, complete with fuses, 200 amps (New), 3 No.
(19) Switches, iron, clad, double pole, complete with fuses, 450 volts, 15 amps, (New), 8 No.
(20) Switches iron, clad, double pole, complete with fuses, 450 volts, 60 amps, (New), 12 No.
(21) Valves, sluice, flanged 2½". (New), 40 No.
(22) Valves, sluice, flanged 3". (New), 45 No.
(23) Valves, sluice, flanged 4". (New), 73 No.
(24) Cranes, travelling, steam, (self propelled) 4'-8½" gauge, 3 tons capacity, 3 No.
(25) Cranes, travelling, steam, (self propelled) 5'-6" gauge, 2½ ton capacity, 2 No.

The five cranes are second-hand and would have to be thoroughly overhauled before being brought into use.

Offers will be considered for all or any of the articles.

Items 1 to 23 can be inspected at the Munitions Store Depot, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, and the Travelling steam cranes (items 24 and 25) at the Munitions Store Depot, Karachi.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, Calcutta, the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay, and the Controller of Munitions, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will however be issued free to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries & Munitions.
Board of Industries & Munitions,
19-A, Chowringhee,
CALCUTTA. 9829

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the business carried on in the name of the Okawa Trading and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., in Japan and at Bombay No. 24, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, will as from the first day of April, 1920, be carried on in the altered name of The Japan Trading and Manufacturing Company, Limited. All debts and liabilities owing to and by the Okawa Trading and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. will be paid and received by The Japan Trading and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920. 9882

NOTICE.

WE UNDERSTAND that spurious lists are being hawked around, of the Directorate of the proposed British India Banking and Industrial Corporation.

The public are Notified that such lists of Directors are not authorised by us.

When the Directorate is finally settled; it will be published.

Messrs. RADCLIFFE & CO.,
Promoters of the proposed British India Banking and Industrial Corporation.
1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. 9887

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of the above Company will be held on Saturday the 10th of April 1920 at 3 p.m. to pass the following special resolution:—

"That the Company should return the amount received in advance of calls to those share-holders who wish to take the same and on which the Company has agreed to pay interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

NOTICE.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the share-holders of the above Company will be held on Monday the 26th of April 1920 at 3 p.m. to confirm the above resolution, if passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 10th April 1920.

By order,
PADAMSEY & CO.,
Secretaries
251, Hornby Road, Fort.
29th March, 1920. 9384

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

MR. HECTOR WILLIAM SASSOON has been admitted a partner in our firm from 1st January, 1920.

Bombay, 31-3-20.
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2, Rampart Row
9885

FREE TO COLLEGE STUDENTS.

A BOOKLET for summer vacation, written by Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi, M.A., can be had free by applying personally from the BRITANNIA CALICO PRINTING COMPANY, Ardeshar Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 9888

EASTER HOLIDAY TRAIN SERVICE
OVER THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Neral at 17-10 hours for Matheran on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, following the 5 M. Down train which leaves Neral at 16-30 hours. The 6 M. Up train which usually leaves Matheran at 15-50 hours will leave Matheran at 14-30 hours, arriving Neral at 16 o'clock.

On and from 1st April, 1920, the trains over the Matheran Steam Tramway running as 469, 471 and 473 Down from Neral and 470, 472 and 474 Up from Matheran, will run as 1 M. Down, 3 M. Down, 5 M. Down from Neral, and 2 M. Up, 4 M. Up and 6 M. Up from Matheran.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st March, 1920. 9893

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA DURING THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

IF sufficient First and Second Class Passengers offer and book their seats at Victoria Terminus before 12 noon to-morrow the 1st April, 1920, a special train will run from Victoria Terminus to Lonavla, to the following timings:—

Victoria Terminus	Dep.	15-5
Neral	Arr.	16-29
	Dep.	16-37
Khandalla	Arr.	18-14
	Dep.	18-18
Lonavla	Arr.	18-30

2. A return special will run from Lonavla on Tuesday, the 6th April, to the following timings, for Bombay:—

Lonavla	Dep.	7-55
Khandalla	Arr.	8-5
	Dep.	8-10
Neral	Arr.	9-22
	Dep.	9-32
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	10-55

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st March, 1920. 9894

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed company are required on or before the 15th day of May, 1920, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned Messrs. M. B. Barbhaya and Mulraj Khatau, the liquidators of the said company and if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time as may be specified.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1920.
MULJI B. BARBHAYA.
MULRAJ KHATAU.
Liquidators of the above Company.
9889

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo (Good Friday) and MONDAY, the 5th proximo (Easter Monday) being public Holidays, the Society's BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED on both days. The Stores will however be open as usual for business on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo from 9-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

ACTG. MANAGER, BOMBAY BRANCH.
9845

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 379 of 1918.

RE-NURSEY DEWRAJ SHA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sindhi Gully, Kumbharwada, lately a Speculator in Cotton seeds in Partnership with Monji Pachan under the name of Monji Pachan and now a servant in the employ of Ravji Ghella .....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st June, 1920, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1920.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 31st March, 1920. 9878

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

LARGE FOOTPATH AWNING in front of No. 43, Esplanade Road. Apply—
S. BANNISTER & CO., LTD.
50, Church Gate Street, Fort. 9886

OWNER WANTED.

OWING to tampering during transit, 84 pieces cotton cloth, black borders marked V. R. V. S. are received instead of checks, from Bilimoran. If unclaimed within a month, our firm shall despose them of. Apply personally to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Swadeshi Sahakarni Mandli, Ld.,
9880 Nadiad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client RAGHUNATH VITHUL PURANDRA has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai AISHABAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Ramzan as the guardian of the property of Allarakhia and Zaibunisa son and daughter of the late Abdul Kadar Ramzan, minors. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings, if any, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar, Kumbharwada, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pld No. New No. 3B/4700, Old Survey No. 383, New Survey No. 1A/1460 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3212, Street No. 676 C and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the properties of Shamrao Chintoba and Purshotam Krishna Acharya, on the North by the property of Aba Moroba and on the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1920.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Fort, Hornby Road,
Alice Buildings,
4th Floor. 9869

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHIVJI KHIMJI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvi and carrying on business as a cotton broker.....Deceased

JETHIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Shivji Khimji of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 25th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. DASTUR & CO.,
9865 Petitioner's attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits mentioned in the schedule hereto of ALLIBHOY HUSSONBHOY, late of Bombay, Daoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant merchant, ... Deceased.

Bai MARIAMBAI, widow of Allibhoy Hussonbhoy, of Bombay, Daoodi Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dharamsey Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9908

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. H. WADIA, Commissioner (or taking Accounts), has pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference made in the Suits Nos. 1053 of 1914 and 1233 of 1915, continues to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Malad, Taluka Thana, in the Sub-District of Bandra, bearing No. 52 and containing by admeasurement 470 (four hundred and seventy) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road called Ghor Bunder Road, on or towards the West by a Gowan to village Malad and beyond that, fields belonging to Vishwanath Shankersheth, on or towards the North by fields belonging to Vishwanath Shankersheth and on or towards the South by a Gowan of a road to Malad village. The Survey No. of the said land is not marked because no Survey is made there till now. The Thoka of the said land is eight and a half annas and is payable to the Khot of the Village.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
9895

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MALHARI SATVAJI PATIL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has sold to our client the undermentioned properties subject to the Indenture of Mortgage dated 18th March, 1919, for Rupees forty-eight thousand (48,000) in favour of Bomanjit Adarji Engineer.

Any person having any claim by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise to the said property, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, out of which 251 square yards is quit and ground rent tenure and 483 3/9 square yards Sanad tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 744 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3124 and 4196, New Nos. 10020 and 11158, Old Survey Nos. 4468, 4619, New Survey Nos. 5738, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 34-35-36 (1) and Street No. 297 and 1-2, and bounded as follows, on the North by the property secondly described, on the South by the public road called Grant Road, on the East by the property of Thakar Narsidas and on the West by the Northbrook Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and Ground Rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Grant Road aforesaid, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 209 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the property firstly described under Old Nos. 3124 and 4916, New Nos. 10020 and 11158, Old Survey Nos. 4468, 4619 and New Survey No. 5738, and bounded as follows on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Northbrook Street, on the North by the property of Sultan Subhedar and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under F. Ward No. 797, Street No. 263.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1920.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
9892

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHALRAO ANANDRAO KARNA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. W. A. Graham & Co. Deceased.

RATNABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Ghatdevi, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
9871 Petitioners' Attorneys.

Cloth and Flannel Suit and Dress
French Cleaning a Speciality.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT
BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

RE. ABDUL KADER HUSSONALLY VASI & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TYEBBHAI ABDUL KADER VASI denies that the partnership subsisting between him and Mr. SHAIKH ADAM HUSSONALLY VASI, under the above name in Bombay, Surat, Bangkok, Phonempon, Khamoja, Martaban, Siam, Hodeida, Aden and Ahmedabad, has been dissolved as alleged in the Notice, dated the 17th March, 1920, published in the "Times of India" of the 18th March, 1920, and other papers, but the proprietors of the said firm are still Messrs. TYEBBHAI ABDUL KADER VASI and SHAIKH ADAM HUSSONALLY VASI.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Tyebbhai Abdul Kader Vasi.

3826

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES ILLUMINATION STRIPS, LAMPS SUNDRY ARTICLES AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF OLD IRON ETC.

Under instructions from the Electrical Engineer to Government Public Works Department, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on Saturday the 10th April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at "Il Palazzo" at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the Siri Road, a large stock of electrical goods such as:—

Silk shades, illumination strips, glow lamps, switches, plugs of all sorts lift gears, controllers, anto transformers, over head line materials, iron clamps, bolts nuts and a very large quantity of scrap wire etc., etc.

A deposit of 26 p. c., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LEASEHOLD SALT PANS KNOWN AS "KRISHNA AGAR", "PADDY FIELDS" AND "GARDEN LANDS" AT BELLAPUR, KASBA SHABHA, DISTRICT THANA, AND IN THE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "ARTHUR SALT PANS" AT BHANDUP AND IN THE LEASEHOLD AND PROPRIETORY SALT PANS KNOWN AS "RAMSHANKER AGAR" IN URAN TALUKA, ZILLA KOLABA.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Kharshedji Dadabhoy Khansaheb & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th April, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following properties.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—Salt pans situate, lying and being at Bellapur, Kasba Shahba, District Thana and known as "Krishna Agar", "Paddy Fields" and "Garden lands" and bounded on the East by Rajpuri Hill, and Koli Makhreji, on the West by partly the Agricultural land of Karawa Village and partly by a creek, on the South by a creek and on the North by the Agricultural land, known as "Krishna Khar" and belonging to Bai Lalitabai.

SECONDLY—Salt pans situate lying and being at Bhandup and bearing Plot Nos. 1 and 2, consisting of salt pans and vacant land, useful for salt pans.

THIRDLY—The leasehold land partly consisting of salt pans and called "Ramshanker Agar" and partly Agricultural land situated at Uran, Zilla Kolaba under the jurisdiction of Surkarkun Uran, admeasuring in all 237 acres and 34½ gunthas or thereabouts and consisting of salt pans numbering 1,404 pans and bounded on the West by Agar Patali, on the South partly by the Agricultural land Savarkar and partly by Sevankhar, on the East partly by Agricultural land known as Jaokhaoo and partly by Agricultural land known as Saphar, and also proprietory salt pans numbering 927 pans, also called "Ramshanker Agar."

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MODY CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, DINNER SERVICE, CHOICE PLATEDWARE, SET OF BOOKS FOR AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, TRIUMPH FREE ENGINE CLUTCH MOTOR CYCLE WITH SIDE CAR, EVINRUDE BOAT PETROL MOTOR, ETC., ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th Inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beach House," First floor Sassoon Dock Road, No. 2, Middle Colaba, valuable teak and blackwood Household Furniture, etc., such as:—Dining table, chairs, teapoys, sideboard, Japanese fancy vases, blackwood drawing Room suite, centre table, special richly carved cuckoo striking clock, book case, special plate glass fish aquarium with gold fish, ceiling fan with regulator, fancy electric zoomars and pendants, electric kettle, electric table fans, rich electric shades, dumbwaiter, soda glasses, wine glasses, pictures, teakwood double bed complete with mattress, glass door almirahs, roll top writing desk specially made to order, clothes basket, wash basins, electric table lamp, meatsafe, lot of photographic materials, developing dishes, Primus stoves, aluminum utensils, Triumph free engine 3½ H.P. motor cycle with side car, Evinrude 4 H.P. Boat Petrol Motor, etc., etc.

The property of Jehangir R. Wadia Esq., Automobile Engineer, proceeding to America.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of 3,178 tins (Dabas) Inferior Ghee at the godown situate at Mazagon near the Mazagon Railway Station Bridge.

O. O. C. J.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 355 OF 1920.

Lala Dinanath Hemraj ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
M Gulamally ..... Defendant.

Under instructions from Lala Dinanath Hemraj the plaintiffs abovenamed and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent order dated 26th February 1920, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will on account and at the risk of the defauiting purchaser Sunderji Lakhamsey, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st April 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the above premises.

About 3,178 Dabas (tins) Inferior Ghee.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office at Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 TINS INFERIOR GHEE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown near Mazagon Railway Station, by order of Sheth Maganbhai Dharamchand and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser at the auction held on 22nd March, 1920, Sheth Kashiram Dayaram.

2,000 tins Inferior Ghee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES B TWILL (Hessian).

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1920, at 1-30 (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Abdul Latif Osman at his shop No. 27 at Khand Bazar, Malbari Mala and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Yasraj Keshavji.

3 bales B Twill (Hessian) size 44 by 26½ Marks A. R. O.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 162 BAGS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st April, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Abdul Latif Osman at Khand Bazar at his shop No. 27 Malbari Mala and on account and at the risk of undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Kalyanji Panachand:

98 bags Mauras Sugar, Marks A. R. O.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Nur-Mahmad Mussa.

40 bags Soft Sugar, Marks A. R. O.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Ganni Bros. and Co.

24 bags white sugar (Java).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES SAFETY MATCHES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. S. T.), at Godown No. 3 in Champsi Bhimji's Vadi (Anjeervadi), on Mount Road, Mazagon, by order of B. Gigabai, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Shaikh Mohomed Shustry.

50 cases each 50 gross Safety Matches made in Sweeden Conjurer Brand.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within 8 days.

AUCION SALE ON TUESDAY 6TH APRIL 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Rey House" Apollo Bunder, very valuable teak and black-wood household furniture comprising sliding dinning table, chairs, handsome sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated ware, tiled and plain teapoys marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Godrej safe, sweet-toned cottage piano, handsome cabinets, writing tables, rich carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, flower vases, iron bedsteads, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hat stands, sofas, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of R. Carruthers, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

In Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES CHECKS OF THE FARAMJI PETIT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 12th April at 2.30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamaj gully Mulji Jehta Market, by order of Bhutt Chunilal Bhikhalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Maganlal Keshavlal.

5 Bales checks of the Faramji Petit mills No. 928.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 1st April, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 1st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Century Mill compound, Parel on account of the Insurance Companies concerned.

273 Full Pressed bales of Kumpta Cotton, first picking.

64 Full Pressed bales of Yara Gotala Cotton, first picking, both slightly burnt.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Harold Lockwood
IN
"The Great Romance"

Distributed by
METRO Pictures Corporation.

What would you give up for the girl you love?

Brother against brother for power and the love of a woman.

SEE
Harold Lockwood
IN
"The Great Romance"

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TONIGHT.

A Special Ramnavami Programme

SHAKUNTULA
OR
The Lost Ring

A great story from the pen of India's greatest immortal poet—Kalidass.

By special request of our patrons we have great pleasure in presenting the above film for one week only.

NOTE TIME FOR THIS WEEK:

Saturday and Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Monday to Thursday 5, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m
Friday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

SPECIAL RATES this week for Box, Sofa and Reserved.

Usual prices 1st Class Annas 12. 2nd Class Annas 6. 3rd Class Annas 3.

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK
FOR
Baby Marie Osborne
Pathe's Curly Kid in
Dolly's Vacation

IMPERIAL——Always a good show.

Note Shakuntula, showing at Imperial, is a new production produced by Messrs. Patankar Friends, and is a revelation in direction and photography. It has not been shown before in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT!

The Opening 6 Chapters 7,000 feet of Victor Huge's Immortal story

"LES MISERABLES"

the most melodramatic of all Victor Huge's great melodramas, with William Farnum playing the part of the immortal "Jean Valjean."

In LES MISERABLES william Fox has left nothing undone to have it historically correct, even to the smallest details.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) while presenting this $ 750,000 super production to their patrons assure them that the screen interpretation of

THE GRIM TRAGEDY OF
DEATH AS WELL AS THE LIGHT COMEDY OF LIFE

s portrayed here with a force and with a pathes that keeps every spectator mute and ewe-struck throughout the Film.

The hard side of the man is shown in all his revengful feeling against the world that caused him to serve nineteen years at hard labour for stealing a loaf of bread for his starving relatives. And the softer side, when he, having changed his name and become wealthy, is lending a helping hand to every one around him. Then, too, the wonderful spirit that makes him renounce the few joys he has had in life is shown in remarkable bits of acting by this master artist.

WILLIAM FARNUM,

Come and see this mighty Drama—for it is a Lesson of a Life- Time!

JEAN VAL JEAN

a character in literature that will never die. He represents the out-cast

PRAIAH OF OCIETY!

No doubt you know the story of this most famous charactor of literature this character that has done so much to make people live better lives, this character that has caused officials to think more of those who break the law. Mr. Farnum makes Jean Valjean live again. Every point in the story is brought out with vividness that "grips at the throat.

Williams Fox, who produced the picture, spent an immense amount of money to make this picture perfect. He built, at a cost of $ 50,000, an entire French village in Fort Lee, N. J., to stage the battle of the revolutionists in 1831. Men of the Seventy-first New York Regiment, now awaiting to go "over there," took part in the battle scenes.

This picture is certainly a wonderful creation.

A Charlie Chaplin Comedy in the Programme.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows Daily:—5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

RATES: Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 annas, Upper Row 8 annas; Second Class 6 annas; Third Class 2 annas.

IF THE THIRD INSTALMENT OF THE THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**

does not make your hair stand on end, and cold shivers take possession of your spinal cord, then probably you have died of fright.

See this double-distilled serial with the swiftest action.

The Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus Girgaum)

Four Houses Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREAT STAGE DRAMA
"The Life of a London Actress"

We are all interested in things Theatrical. Here we get a glimpse behind the Scenes We see that the

GLARE OF THE FOOTLIGHTS

often conceals Tragedy, Despair and Misery. It is not all Fun and Fame.

"George Robey's Debut."

Have you seen the great English Comedian on the Cinema? You can't have done so, because this is the first appearance of the one and only George on the Screen.

Tomorrow Good Friday April 2nd
ALL CHARLIE CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
Bring the Kiddies and yourself.

Commencing Saturday April 3rd, 1920.
The Screen's Greatest Triumph. A PICKFORD Classic
"DADDY LONG LEGS."
7 Reels of Fun and Pathos with the World's Sweetheart
ary Pickford
The Adorable—The Inimitable.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The six-reel Gaumont British Production

"The Green Terror,"

Factory where the Green Terror, a chemical dust invented by a chemist to destroy wheat, is manufactured, raided. Prime mover in this amazing attempt to starve the world, shot.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re. 1/8 Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

15th—AIDA
16th—FAUST
17th—LA TOSCA
18th—CARMEN
19th—RIGOLETTO
20th—LA BOHEME
21st—MIGNON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
24th—IL TROVATORE
25th—PEARL FISHERS
26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
27th—LA JUIVE
28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
29th—DEMON

Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Season Tickets for the above Operas can be Booked at a Reduction of 15 %
Plan Opened at S. Rose & Co

THE EMPIRE

FEATS OF STRENGTH
AND
BOXING CONTEST.
6th April, 1920, at 9-30 p. m
15 Round Contest.
Stoker-Arnold
11st. 7 lbs. H. M. S. "Highflier," Champion China Station,
Vs.
Inspector Melville
12st. Bombay Police, Winner of Many Fights.

10 Round Contest.
Corporal Hutton
9st. 6lbs.
H. M. S. "Highflier," Winner last bout, 21st January, 1920,
Vs.
Bouskill
9st. 4lbs.
A. B[illegible] M. S. "Comus," Winner [illegible] Fight [illegible] London.

Round Contest.
[illegible]ton Kubes
[illegible] Overseas Forces,
Vs.
S[illegible]ck
12st, Bom[illegible] the Ring
9st. 4lbs.
[illegible]
Betw[illegible] H. M.

EMPRESS CINEMA

POETRY OF MOTION.

If you want really something different and apart from the ordinary we have it.

Thess feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated. Don't Lose This Unique Opportunity.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
has the houour to present

Tomorrow FRIDAY 2nd April 1920 at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The Great Hindu Mythological Drama
"Bilwamangal"
or
Bhakta Soordas
12,000 feet long
MISS GOHUR
The Unrivalled and Charming Star of the Indian Stage in the Leading role of the alluring Temptress "CHINTAMONI".

SATURDAY 3rd April 1920 at 4, 6, 8 & 10 p. m.
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:
"Romeo & Juliet"
featuring
FRANCIS X BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE

SUNDAY 4th April 1920 at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The mighty passion of the Immortal Queen for Mortal Man. The metamorphosis from Mermaid to Mortal with a soul
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
In a Wondrous Photo-Fantasy
"Queen of the Sea"

MONDAY 5th April 1920 at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MARIE CORRELI'S
Greatest and Most American Novel
"THELMA"
The most notable picture of the day.

TUESDAY April 6th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"The Girl Philippa"
Robert W. Chamber's Famous Novel in 8 Reels

WEDNESDAY April 7th, 1920 at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"East Lynne"
Featuring
BLANCHE FORSYTHE
as
LADY ISABEL

THURSDAY April 8th, 1920
6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P.M.
The Most artistic and beautiful production
"Harischandra"
Known by all Hindus.

FRIDAY April 9th, 1920 at 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers:
"Romeo & Juliet"
Featuring
FRANCIS X BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

An Engrossing Story of a Hastily Contracted Marriage.

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
The Screen Divinity.
6-act Selznick Super Feature.
"THE FOOLISH VIRGIN"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Thursday, 1st April, 1920
For the first time in Bombay

"MR. WU"

The Great Chinese Play

GOOD FRIDAY, 2ND APRIL
NO PERFORMANCE.

Saturday 3rd April
"MR WU"
MATINEE, Sunday, 4th April
"Sacred and Profane Love"

Plan at ROSE & Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

GRAND

ANNUAL GATHERING.

GURUKUL, SANTA CRUZ.

2nd, 3rd and 4th April.

(Easter Holidays)

TIME:—

Every Morning, 7-30 to 10 a. m. (S. T.)

Every noon, 1-30 to 7-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Gurukul is a unique Education Institution. It is a Residential, Boarding and Teachidg School. Its annual gathering is the best Easter attraction every year—attended by thousands.

Special Railway facilities are provided :—

Sanyasis, Pandits and Lecturers of fame in the whole of India will deliver speeches :—Skill in archery, wonderful feats, of physical strength, acrobatic feats songs, recitations and dialogues :—a Varied Programme. Open to all. Do not forget to attend with your family. Do not miss this opportunity.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv Anti-Rheumatism Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhieka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/6. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTH[illegible], ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Mar. 26th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool	2,000
.. .. Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	650
.. .. Sales of East Indian	
.. .. Imports	
Mid. Americans Spot	29.38
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	83.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) May	38.43
July	35.66
Oct.	32.06
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	37.5
Oct.	31.88

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Livepool. Mar. 26th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	..
April	25.49
May	25.39
June	24.49
July	..
Aug.	..
Sept.	22.74
Oct.	..
Nov.	..
Dec.	21.52
Jan.	..
Feb.	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Mar. 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Mar.	26.30
April.	25.43
May.	25.21
June.	24.75
July.	24.31
Aug.	23.90
Sept.	23.15
Oct.	22.87
Nov.	22.09
Dec.	21.59
Jan.	21.38
Feb.	21.18

Quiet but steady.
Manchester Market is quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Mar. 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.82
,, .. Fully Good	15.57
,, Fine	16.17
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	19.35
,, .. Fully Good	20.10
,, .. Fine	20.60
,, Broach Good	22.35
,, Fully Good	22.60
,, Fine	22.85
,, Scinde Good	15.00
,, ,, Fully Good	15.75
,, ,, ,, Fine	16.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Mar. 26th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	25.000
.. Forwarded	72.000
.. Imports	155,000
.. Stock	1,082,009
Actual Weekly Sales	18,000
Water Twist	£ 4/1
Printers Cloth	125

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Mar. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
,, Export to Great Britain	25,000
,, ,, to Continent	24,000
Fiuture at New York May	34.45
.. .. July	35.58
.. .. Oct.	32.18
Spot Cotton at New York	41.50
.. .. Orlean	40.25
Future at New Orleans May	38.03
.. .. Oct.	32.03
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.93.00
Silver Commercial Bars	125

New York. Mar. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Fiuture at New York May	38.80
.. .. July	36.09
.. .. Oct.	32.78
Spot Cotton at New York	41.50
.. .. Orleans	40.50
Future at New Orleans May	38.39
.. .. Oct.	32.62

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 26th.

Rents 3%	52 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	71
,, 2 months hence	71
Closing Tone of Silver :—Declined owing to Continental selling. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 days market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½%	45 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	55 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	48 1/4
Ex. On London at Paris, Francs	56.24

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£85
Hongkong Bank	£109
National Bank	£82½

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 26th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£89 1/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£76 1/4
5 % New	£87 5/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 26th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship London Afloat Buyers	£52
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex Ship Mar.-April Sellers	£43
Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-June Nearest Value	£46½
Tone of Linseed :—Inactive	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Paid	£41
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl. Quoted	£17
Torla Rapeseed :—Mar. May Antwerp Paid	£45

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103½
Copper Brazlers	£167
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	Nom'nal 57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	74
Do. Do. July Sellers	74
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	75/6
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	76

Tone :—Inactive owing to high exchange and absence of buyers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April.-May Sellers	2/4 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/3 1/2

Tone :—Slow.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 31.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 471 for Fully Good Broach April/May, advanced to Rs. 472½ and declined to Rs. 467, there being little buying power. Fluctuation between Rs. 467 and Rs. 468½ followed, and the price then gave way to Rs. 464, which was the quotation at 3 p.m., Oomras being easier at Rs. 392 for May and Rs. 401 for July, and Bengal May Rs. 304. Later on Broach declined to Rs. 461½, but again improved to Rs. 464 and the bazaar closed at this rate. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 463, declined to Rs. 462, and closed as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs:
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	464
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	July Aug.	482
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	May	305
,,	..	July	317
Fine Oomras	..	May	393
,,	..	July	403

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 31st MAR. 1920.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G Bengal	..	May	308
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	July	318
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	464
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	May	396
,, ,, ,,	..	July	405

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	333	313	293	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	333	313	293	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	435	415	393	..	,,
Central P. No. 1	485	465	429	..	,,
M.G. Central No. 2	465	445	412	..	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th Mar. 1920

Cotton	28 300 Bales.
Wheat	19 882 Cwts.
Linseed	5 475 ,,
Rape etc	2,167 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,197 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	24 ,,
Castorseed	664 ,,
Rice	2,830 ,,
Myrabollams	4,866 ,,
Cottonseed	15,215 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,826 ,,
Jewar	1,030 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	273 ,,
Barjree	2,667 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar 31st 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Ball Delivery. Rs a p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	58 0 0	8 4 0
,, ,, Cawapore 70-80	58 0 0	8 4 0
,, Karachi Benga	55 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	..
,, Cawapore	12 0 0	..
,, Yellow Cawapore	12 0 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 4 0	17 0 0
,, Thin	15 4 0	16 4 0
Seiseed, White 85-15	105 0 0	22 0 0
,, Gajar 75-25	96 0 0	..
,, Galar 50-50	92 0 0	..
,, Black	85 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	95 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 0 0	..
Barley	4 0 0	..
Castorseed	60 0 0	12 8 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 11 0	
Linseed May	5 5 3	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 31st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 5/8
Bank Demand	2 3 3/4
Don. Acceptances 8m/s.	2 4 7/8
Fcn. Demand	570
American Dollars	234
Hongkong ,,	226
Shanghai	338
Japan	105
Singapore	104

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 31.

BULLION.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 22-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 2/3 5/8.
D D on London 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 3/4.
D D on France Frcs 615.
Credit 3 Msd/a Frcs. 720.
T T on Japan Rs. 103½.
60 Days' sight Rs. 95.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 63.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 64½
4 per cent Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market continued very strong owing to big speculative purchases for forward delivery.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Ahd Advance 2800, By Cotton 1500, By Dyeing 3930, By Unitods 2350, Bradbury 900, Century 1320, Cent India 4820, Colaba Land 3375, Coorla 2800, Cresent 752/8, Currimbhoy 1275, David 1760, Fazulbhoy 1860, Finlay 1470, Ind Malwa 675, Kastoorchand 2850, Kohinoor 4250, Madhowji 4360, New Great 1040, New City 3900, Pearls 1485, Shapurji 437/8, Standard 3300, Simplex 1190, Swan 1560, Swadeshi 4700, Andhra Valley 810, Alcock 1190, By Burma 800, Bt Burma Petrol 23, By Tramway 1030, By Steam 550, Bundi 60, Ind Cement 635, Katni ord 327/8, Katni defd 1750, New India Insur 35 pr, Shivrajpur 35/8, Tata ord 172, Tata defd 902, Tata Hydro 1175, Tata Oil 485/8 N, Scindia Steam 18/8.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MANTAGU & CO'S. REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their circular dated 4th March, state :—

GOLD.

Again a handsome addition has been made to the Bank of England reserve against its note issue—namely of £3,196,730. The total now stands at £112,910,620.

The following extract from the Boston News Bureau dated February 2nd; is a remarkably outspoken utterance as to the condition of American Banking and fully justifies the Bank of England in not raising its official minimum; "The credit basis internationally is lost. It is being re-established on a proper base individually and is naturally seeking the lines that have been built up by English commerce and English banking credits. We are two or three generations behind because money paid us better in our own land, mining and transportation development. England is granting credits where her ships sail or her lines of commerce run and without reference to any metallic reserves. It is because England never had fixed reserves, but established standards, that she is able to recover her international commerce. She can offer credits at 5 per cent. per annum (sic) when the Federal Reserve Board in the States is advertising to the world New York money rates 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. England can do this because she makes more than 10 per cent. additional in shipping, insurance, banking commissions, merchandise commissions storage rates and all the many commission side lines which she has built up for over a hundred years. Our advertised high rates for money are but warnings to keep off our coast. England's low rates in commercial discounts beckon to all the world for commerce and business."

The amount of gold dealt with lately has not been large. It was purchased on behalf of the Straits Settlements and South America.

It is reported from New York that $250,000 and $100,000 in gold have been shipped to Cuba and Argentina respectively. A sum of between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000 in gold is announced from the same quarter as engaged for shipment to South America at the end of the week.

Canada's gold production during 1919 is estimated by the High Commissioner for Canada to amount to 16,275,000 dollars.

We append a comparative table of the gold holding in State Banks etc., just before the War, and late in 1919 :—

British Empire £297,894,456 1914, £222,613,174 1919.
United States of America Treasury July £52,173,612 1914, Nov. 29 £475,250,000 1919.
Federal Reserve Banks ... £415,680,000 1919.
Austria-Hungary State Bank May 30 £52,326,000 1914, Nov. 30 £10,889,000 1919.
Belgium (including silver) State Bank May 28 £13,306,000 1914, Dec. 18 £13,984,000 1919.
Denmark State Bank May 30 £4,258,000 1914, Nov. 30 £11,787,000 1919.
France State Bank May 28 £149,225,000 1914, Dec. 18 £223,117,000 1919.
Germany State Bank May 30 £65,662,000 1914, Dec. 7 £54,515,000 1919.
Holland State Bank May 30 £13,591,000 1914, Dec. 13 £58,110,000 1919.
Italy (including silver State Bank May 31 £48,875,000 1914, Oct. 31 ...61,623,000 1919.
Japan (including silver State Bank June 30 £22,132,000 1914, Nov. 1 £81,648,000 1919.
Norway State Bank May 31 £2,700,000 1914, Dec. 15 £8,143,000 1919.
Spain State Bank May 30 £20,871,000 1914, Dec. 12 £96,895,000 1919.
Sweden State Bank May 30 £5,828,000 1914, Dec. 13 £15,647,000 1919.
Switzerland State Bank May 31 £6,847,000 1914, Dec. 13 £20,737,000 1919.

SILVER.

The market has presented a steady appearance during the week, China having been a good buyer. The difference between cash and forward delivery almost disappeared. The premium on cash yesterday was only 1/8d. the narrowest since September 26th 1919.

The following interesting statistics are from the official review of the trade of India :—

INDIA'S BALANCE OF TRADE.

Average 1909-10, to 1913-14, (£1,000) 1918-19, (£1,000).

Gross exports—rpivate merchandise £149,411, £169,242.

Gross imports—private merchandise £97,232, 112,689.

Net Exports—private merchandise £52,179, 56,553.

Imports of Treasure and Funds (private a/c.) £52,464, 15,651.

Blance of Trade in favour of India ... £40,902.

Balance of Trade against India £285.

The new high record balance of trade in favour of India to the extent of nearly £41,000,000 sterling is worth noting. If, however, the average rate of exchange of the year be taken, the favourable trade balance is £45,000,000. It is a remarkable circumstance that the proportions of the various descriptions of Indian imports was practically the same in 1918-19 as in the five year average before the war notwithstanding an increase of 16 per cent. in the sterling values. The percentages are given below :—

Cotton manufactures 36 per cent. 1909-14, 36 per cent. 1918-19.
Sugar 9 per cent. 1909-14, 9 per cent. 1918-19.
Iron and Steel 7 per cent. 1909-14, 7 per cent. 1918-19.
Silk 3 per cent. 1909-14, 3 per cent. 1918-19.
Machinery 4 per cent. 1909-14, 3 per cent. 1918-19.
Mineral Oil 3 per cent. 1909-14, 2 per cent. 1918-19.
Hardware 2 per cent. 1909-14, 2 per cent. 1918-19.
Other Articles 36 per cent. 1909-14, 38 per cent. 1918-19.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of rupees.)

Notes in Ciculation 18,329 Feb. 7, 18,309 Feb. 15, 18,294 Feb. 22.
Silver coin and bullion in India 3,947 Feb. 7, 3,888 Feb. 15, 3,872 Feb. 22.
Silver coin and bullion out of India.
Gold coin and bullion in India 3,534 Feb. 7, 4,121 Feb. 15, 4,033 Feb. 22.
Gold coin and bullion out of India 1,608 Feb. 7, 580 Feb. 15, 579 Feb. 22.
Securities (Indian Government) 1,560 Feb. 7, 1,560 Feb. 15, 1,560 Feb. 22.
Securities (British Government) 8,250 Feb. 7, 8,250 Feb. 15, 8,250 Feb. 22.

The coinage during the week ending 22nd ult. amounted to 69 lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 14th ultimo consisted of about 30,000,000 ounces in sycee, 11,000 000 dollars and 63 lacs of silver bars and U. S. dollars. No fresh news has come to hand.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 8s. 5d. the tael.

Statistics for the month of February are appended :—

Highest price for cash 89.½d. Highest price for 2 mos. 78.¾d.
Lowest price for cash 82d. Lowest price for 2 mos. 78.2d.
Average price for cash 85.005d. Average price for 2 mos. 83.161d.

Quotations for bar silver.

Feb. 27 82.¾d. cash 82d. 2 mos.
Feb. 28 83.1/8d. cash 82.3/8d. 2 mos.
Mar. 1 84d. cash 83.3/8d. 2 mos.
Mar. 2 83.3/8d. cash 83.1/8d. 2 mos
Mar. 3 83.½d. cash 83.5/8d. 2 mos.
Mar. 4 84d. cash 83.5/8d. 2 mos.
Average 83.5d. cash 83.02d. 2 mos.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bar Gold per ounce fine 119s./0d.

The quotations to-day for cash and for forward delivery are respectively 1½d. and 2¼d. above those fixed a week ago.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine B
Phenylene Brown PD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Conc., BFF, BFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN, 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 4G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabelline
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G. R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthrasquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black I, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BN Extra.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WR
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Acid Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 6B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2G Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 3R

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BR
Paramine Direct B, 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown B
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown R

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in defect at Delhi; night temperature is generally lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal except at Karachi, where it is in slight excess. Day temperature is slightly above normal in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature has risen in Rajputana, but is still in defect at Kotah and Bikaner; it is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in Central India West, south Gujarat, and on the Kathiawar coast, but is below normal at inland stations in Kathiawar. Both day and night temperatures are generally above normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar; the maximum rose to 107 degrees .5 F. at Ahmedabad yesterday.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in the south-east, but is below it in the southwest. Day temperature is in defect at Raipur and Jubulpore; night temperature is below normal throughout.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, but is above it in south Hyderabad. Temperature is in excess during the day and in defect at night at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions are unsettled on the north-west frontier and in the Madras Deccan. Temperature continues low in the Gangetic plain, but is high in Gujarat and Kathiawar, where Ahmedabad records a maximum of 107 degrees .5 F., the highest recorded yesterday.

A few thunderstorms are likely in the Madras Deccan and on the Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th March, 1920.

There has been nearly general rain in Assam and Orissa, and local rain in Chota Nagpur with a few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal and the Central Provinces east south Hyderabad. Mysore, and on the north Madras coast. Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh, Silchar three-quarters of an inch; Shillong a half; Balasore two; False Point a half; Cuttack one and a half; Chaibasa one; Raipur, Hanamkonda, Mercara a quarter; Gopalpur three-quarters. Temperature remains low in the whole area from the Punjab to Bengal.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31st MAR. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp: in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Debeetiare, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	77.2	61.9	72	..	9.91	—0.34
Jask ..	90.6	66.6	81	..	6.97	+2.99
Muskat ..	87.0	80.0	39	..	0.82	—2.79
Do. (30th) ..	88.2	79.8	81	..	0.82	—2.79
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	94.8	60.6	41	..	1.98	+0.43
Rawalpind ..	79.2	48.0	45	..	8.00	—0.49
Lahore ..	85.8	51.6	48	..	3.33	—0 06
Hissar ..	89.6	53.1	33	..	1.76	—0.11
Ambala ..	84.6	57.1	36	..	4.38	—0.95
Delhi ..	84.8	59.2	37	..	2.32	—0.64
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra ..	89.1	60.2	38	..	2.10	+0.29
Manipuri ..	88.8	57.3	44	..	1.63	—0.68
Jhansi ..	94.3	63.3	35	..	0.94	—0.81
Cawnpore ..	89.4	61.5	44	..	1.46	—0.69
Allahabad ..	91.1	64.8	44	..	1.04	—1.20
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..						
Karachi ..	87.1	72.0	85	..	0.45	—1.04
Ajmer ..	90.4	58.2	34	..	2.64	+1.29
Jaipur ..	90.5	58.2	15	..	2.71	+1.17
Kotah ..	94.0	66.8	30	..	2.02	+0.89
Mount ..	80.0	64.4	16	..	0.79	—0.46
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	102.0	68.1	66	..	0.08	—0.42
Dwarka ..	84.8	76.7	91	..	1.07	+0.31
Veraval ..	83.3	73.6	86	..	0.76	+0.29
Rajkot ..	102.9	70.0	52	..	2.10	+1.61
Bhavnagar Para ..	101.2	70.4	33	..	3.68	+3.18
Surat ..	99.5	72.7	84	..	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad ..	106.6	69.9	49	..	1.30	+0.93
Deesa ..	100.0	65.5	19	..	0.00	—0.46
Neemuch ..	93.1	60.6	38	..	3.31	+2.46
Indore ..	96.5	60.6	54	..	4.94	+3.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	95.9	64.3	40	..	1.32	—1.58
Saugor ..	94.4	65.0	21	..	0.69	—1.63
Hoshangabad ..	99	66.8	32	..	3.69	+1.78
Khandwa ..	101.8	64.1	46	..	6.64	+5.34
Akola ..	104.7	66.3	31	..	1.71	—0.37
Amraoti ..	101.8	71.1	19	..	3.13	+1.02
Nagpur ..	101.6	68.7	38	..	1.60	—1.07
Chanda ..	104.1	69.0	53	..	1.18	—1.50
Raipur ..	92.2	68.6	49	..	1.31	—0.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	87.4	76.3	82	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri ..	88.3	78.1	73	..	0.73	—0.25
Marmugoa ..	88.0	77.4	79	..	3.91	+2.67
Karwar ..	89.7	75.8	86	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	104.6	65.9	37	..	1.82	+0.73
Ahmednagar ..	104.2	67.5	23	..	4.13	+2.60
Poona ..	100.2	64.4	42	..	2.53	+1.34
Sholapur ..	101.5	71.8	19	..	2.79	+1.01
Bijapur ..	101.4	77.3	54	..	2.49	+0.95
Belgaum ..	96.6	67.4	43	..	2.65	+0.41
Aurangabad ..	100.1	74.3	12	..	3.14	+1.54
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.0	73.1	20	..	1.87	—0.07
Hyderabad ..	100.2	76.0	61	..	8.91	+6.79
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	92.6	78.8	68	..	9.21	+5.69
Calicut ..	90.3	78.5	81	..	19.46	+12.44
Cochin ..	91.8	79.8	76	..	20.33	+9.01
Colombo ..	86.2	73.5	86	0.01	29.67	+1.38
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	93.3	78.7	67	..	11.78	+4.79
Bellary ..	105.3	81.7	48	..	6.31	+3.75
Cuddapah ..	103.0	82.1	56	..	9.68	+4.57
Madras ..	91.3	77.9	80	..	26.94	—6.07
Bangalore ..	94.7	70.8	63	..	7.20	+3.14
Coimbatore ..	97.8	75.4	67	..	6.51	+0.50
Trichinopoly ..	95.4	77.8	77	..	21.96	+12.61
Negapatam ..	89.9	82.2	72	..	53.55	+23.21

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BENARES Cantt.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.

BRITISH SAILOR GETS 5 WEEKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston passed a sentence of five weeks' imprisonment with hard labour on one Duffey, a British sailor, employed as a fireman on board the s.s. Patrica, who was charged with assaulting an officer on board the same ship.

Mr. Alexander Nasmyth, the complainant stated that he was the 3rd officer on board the s.s. Patrica which was recently berthed in Bombay harbour, with cargo from Liverpool. On the 21st of February last when the vessel was about to leave Marseilles he was at the gangway when the accused came there and wanted to go ashore. The complainant refused to allow him as the vessel was adrift at the time. The accused thereupon began to deal him blows on the face, nose and shoulder. He then reported the matter to the Captain who logged the accused. The accused dealt him five strokes.

The Master of the ship corroborated the complainant's statement and added that when he taxed him the accused admitted the fact and that he saw the complainant bleeding by the nose and mouth.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he did not strike the complainant but only insulted him as he (complainant) called him a bastard.

His Worship on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him.

Mr. Little Solicitor who appeared for the complainant pressed the charge saying that to maintain British traditions on British Merchant ships, the accused should receive a deterrent punishment.

DEFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Oliveira resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Narandas Thackersey Mulji charged Mr. Kupurchand Ramchand with defamation. The complainant alleged that at a meeting held under his presidency the accused in the course of his speech used the word "prapanch," which he supposed was applied to him.

On the accused stating that he did not use the word to defame or insult the complainant in any manner his Worship marked the case compounded and ordered the accused to be acquitted.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m: 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.749 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 ,,
Dew Point	74.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.788 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	1.0 ,,
Maximum temparature of Air	88.7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.4 ,,
Gentral Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE,WNW.
Movement of Wind	134 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in all Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of March.	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time, h. m.	Depth on Still, ft in	LOW WATER: Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time h. m.	Depth on Still. ft in.
	Mar.			Mar.		
Wed.	31	m 2 18	28 4	31	m 7 28	17 11
	Apl.	2a 5a	28 5	Apl.	m 7 56a	14 8
Thu.	1	m 10 12	27 2	1	m 4 5	16 9
		10 28a	27 10		4 14a	17 3
Fri	2	m 10 52	13 7	2	m 4 28	2 5
		11 3a	13 8		4 49a	3 6
Sat.	3	m 11 31	28 4	3	m 5 12	15 7
		11 34a	27 11		5 29a	17 2
Sun.	4	m 0 7a	28 6	4	5 42	15 4
					6 0a	17 5
Mon.	5	m 0 4	27 8	5	m 6 10	15 4
		0 41a	28 3		6 29a	17 10
Tues.	6	m 0 33	27 3	6	m 6 37	15 6
		1 13a	27 10		6 57a	18 4

Mar. 31 (Wednesday) Sunrise 6h 33m Sunset. 6h. 54m.
April 1 (Thursday) ,, 6h. 33m. ,, 6h 53m.
,, 2 (Friday) ,, 6h. 33m. ,, 6h. 53m.
,, 3 (Saturday) ,, 6h. 32m ,, 6h. 53m
,, 4 (Sunday) ,, 6h. 31m. ,, 6h. 53m
,, 5 (Monday) ,, 6h 30m. ,, 6h. 54m.
,, 6 (Tuesday) ,, 6h. 29m. ,, 6h 54m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m
Last Quarter ,,	11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon ,,	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter ,,	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 31st March 1920 was 30 001 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers the temperature correction is needed but no comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer's cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 18 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A Calcutta message of March 30, states:—

The late Mr. P. C. Ghose, who died of tuberculosis has made a provision in his will for endowment of Rupees one lakh and a half for sanatorium to be erected in the suburbs o fCalcutta for the residence of tuberculosis patients.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

CONGRATULATED BY HIS SUBJECTS IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the subjects of the Junagadh State in Bombay was held on Tuesday evening at the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya Hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. J. Parekh, Barrister-at-law, to offer their respectful and cordial congratulations to His Highness Shri Mahabat Khanji, the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' installation to the *gadi* recently.

The following resolution was proposed from the chair and was passed unanimously the whole assembly standing.

"This meeting of the subjects of the Junagadh State residing in Bombay, loyally offer their most cordial and respectful congratulations and good wishes to His Highness Shri Mahabat Khanji, the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' installation to the *gadi* and wish His Highness may be long spared to rule over his people with sympathy, love and success."

The second resolution, which was proposed by Mr. Kalyanrai Gulabrai Ghoda, ran as under

"This meeting respectfully acknowledges the sympathetic attitude of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, for the favourable consideration he has so kindly given to the demand of the Junagadh subjects for the longed for installation of His Highness the Nawab Saheb to the *gadi*."

This was duly seconded by Mr. Pruthulal H. Vasawada, LL.M., Advocate and supported by Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty in suitable terms and carried unanimously.

The third resolution, appreciating the services of "The Bombay Chronicle" and of Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty was proposed by Mr. Gulam Hyder Saffi Miyan Tirmizi which ran as under:—

"This meeting of the Junagadh subjects residing in Bombay gratefully acknowledges the disinterested services rendered by the "Bombay Chronicle" to the subjects of Junagadh in connection with bringing about the prompt installation of His Highness Shri Mahabat Khanji the Nawab Saheb by ventilating the grievances of the subjects and raising a strong voice with respect to this matter, and it places on record the zealous and untiring efforts of our fellow-subject Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, towards securing this object."

This was seconded by Mr. Narayandas Nrusinhprasad Vakil, and supported by Mr. Uchharanglal S. Buch and Mr. Harsukhrai J. Chhaya and was also passed unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the proprietors of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya for the free use of their hall and to the chair and with three cheers for His Highness the Nawab Sahib's long life the proceedings came to a close.

SALES OF COTTON MILLS.

A LANCASHIRE VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when the air is thick with the rumours of sales of cotton mills in Bombay, and speculation in mill shares has reached an intensity unparalleled in the history of Bombay, it is interesting to note what wise observers say in Lancashire, where too similar conditions prevail.

Says the "Textile Mercury" in its latest mail issue:—

"In dealing with the outlook of trade generally, Sir Auckland Geddes (President of the Board of Trade), at a Meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Friday of last week, referred to the mill-selling craze in Lancashire. In view of increased economic values, it is essential that the prices of cotton mills should be written up, and also that profits should be higher than usual. Operatives' rates of wages, for instance, are 145 per cent. in advance of 1914, and to meet the effect of the high cost of living, due to the high wages to some extent at any rate, employers require a similar increase in dividend. This can be got by making a bigger profit on the old capital values, or by writing up these values to the extent of 100 or 150 per cent., and relying on the former per centage of dividends from the inflated capital. Such is the position which employers must secure as an economic necessity.

"Sir Auckland Geddes has nothing to say against it, nor has anybody else, we presume, who takes a reasonable view of the situation. Unfortunately, the mill-selling campaign has not been run on these sound lines, and the President of the Board of Trade was right in issuing a grave warning about the danger of pure speculation in the sale of mills. Spinning concerns have been bought and sold as though they were perishable commodities, and what should have been a legitimate business has been allowed to descend to fairly gambling. People who have nothing whatever to do with the cotton industry have had repeated "flutters" in buying or selling mills. There have been too many people in the game who have had no intention at all of sticking to their investments, but who have pursued the practice of buying and selling out in the course of a day or two. If this continues we shall be brought face to face with mills sold more than once, and being merely used as money-making objects in the financial markets. This is all very well in a way, and will perhaps last for a time yet, but, as Sir Auckland Geddes pointed out, somebody will be let in the end. Present values of mills are temporary, and when those who are not simply speculators realise this they will act with a little more caution perhaps. If Sir Auckland Geddes's remarks have done anything to check the tendency of creating what in future will be fictitious values, he will have come to Manchester not in vain."

These words are well worth being pondered over by the get-rich-quick fraternity who are out for buying and selling mills as if they were so many ordinary articles of merchandise.—Yours, etc.,

VAIDARAM BUDLEERHGAT.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S LAMENT.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

The "Ditcher" writes in "Capital":—

The lament with which Lord Chelmsford wound up the last Delhi session of the unreformed Indian Legislative Council revealed the mood of one who felt his isolation in the face of a New Dispensation with which he was out of sympathy. He said:—

It may be of interest to note that this is the last occasion in Delhi on which a Viceroy will preside over the Legislative Assembly. It is true that there is still a similar session at Simla at which I will preside over this Council. This time next year, when the reforms have been inaugurated by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy will no longer be ex-officio president of the Legislative Assembly and his attendance at that body will be confined to certain formal occasions when he comes to deliver a speech to the Assembly. The Joint Committee came to the conclusion that it was desirable that the Viceroy should not preside over this Assembly, but for myself I think it is to be regretted that the Viceroy will lose that opportunity of being members in debate, the tone and temper of members, and of coming in some way into personal touch with them which his ex-officio presidency enables him to do. From that point of view I do regret for my successors that they will be deprived of that which I have regarded as a privilege during my tenure of office as Viceroy, but I pass away from that because it is res judicata. There are as many things to be said in favour of a change as against it, and I will only say that I personally regret that there will be a certain deprivation of that personal touch between the Viceroy and members which has existed heretofore.

* * * *

To me this sounds like a wail of despair at the passing of an autocracy which made the Viceroy of India the most splendid figure in the panorama of the British Empire. Under the New Dispensation he will be no more, or at any rate very little more than the Governor-General of Canada, or the Governor-General of Australia, or the Governor-General of South Africa. It is probable that for many years to come our Viceroys will still be recruited from the British nobility, and it is quite natural that so sensitive a member of the order as Lord Chelmsford should feel most acutely the loss of the last stronghold of a magnificent feudalism. The position of the Viceroy in the coming years will by degrees become a vestige gray to point where Wellesley imperially stood and Curzon imperially bounded.

And these external manners of laments
Are merely shadows to the unseen grief
That swells with silence in the tortured soul.

* * *

From a democratic point of view the deprivation of the Viceroy of his ex-officio presidency of the Indian Legislative Council was one of the best bits of work of the Parliamentary Joint Committee, for whenever the Viceroy was in the chair it was a bold member who dared to call his soul his own. The stony grief of Lord Chelmsford will have the same effect on Young India as the tears of Niobe on Olympus.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 31st March 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Koyei Maru C/B Indus Maru ..	Japan	6-4	..N Y Kaisha
	Japan	15-4	..O S Kaisha
D & E Itsura	Bassien	N F	..M M & Co
K Lightning..	Busra	N F	..M M & Co
M Syria ..	..	..	..M M & Co
O Marsinique..	Rangkok	5 4	..G A & Co
P Hindoo ..	Karachi	10-4	..K N & Co
Q Bashayon ..	N F	N F	..J M & Co
Q Kalpan ..	..	..	..a M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri ..	Karachi	30-3	..K N & Co
Kaveri ..	Jamnagar	1-4	..K N & Co
Ponani ..	Bhavnagar	..	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shingo Maru ..	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
2 Urlana ..	..	..	..M M & Co
3 Bandra ..	P Gulf	..	..M M & Co
4 Barala ..	P Gulf	31 3	..M M & Co
5/6 Kasado Maru ..	Japan	4-4	..O S Kaisha
8 Montrose..	New York	3-4	..T M & Co
9 Himeseki	N F	N F	..M M & Co
10 Massilia ..	Liverpool	10 4	..W & A & Co
12 & 13 Jeddah	Jeddah	28-3	..T M & C
15 Chakla ..	..	1-4	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa ..	Karachi	1 4	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Clan Macbicar	M Iabar Coast	..	..J P & Co
5 Gambada	Mostmein	3-4	..M M & Co
6 Australia	Antwerp	N F	..M M & Co
7 Patricia ..	Liverpool	15 4	..K N & Co
8 Tiger ..	New York	N F	..Cox's Shipping Agency
9 H T Shula	N F	N F	..I M & Co
Parvati ..	..	..	RE Collie & Co
Violet ..	..	..	
12 Kashmir	London	3-4	..M M & Co
13 Angora ..	London	N F	..M M & Co
15 Waroonga	Busreh	N F	..M M & Co
17 Huntspill.	N F	N F	..W & A & Co
17 Kalyan ..	London	10 4	..a M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kowelt ..	..	..	..T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Orrio ..	..	25 to 29 3	..
Swakopmund	N F	N F	..M M & Co
S G Sapphire	Colombo	..	..N J Dubash

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Prize distribution of Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' School at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) on the School premises. H. E. Lady Lloyd to preside.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Good Friday: Bank Holiday.

Mrs. Besant's lecture on "Nature of Sacrifice" at the Excelsior Theatre, 6-15 p.m., Sir N. G. Chandavarkar to preside.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Mrs. Besant's public lecture on "Uplift of India" at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Presentation of farewell address to Sir John Heaton by Bombay Judicial Service Association at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

MONDAY, April 5.

A meeting of Bombay Missionary Conference at Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road at 9-0 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY.

Commissioner and Mrs. French, of the Salvation Army, will conduct services in the Salvation Army, Byculla Hall to-morrow at 9 a.m. and on Sunday at 9 a.m. and 7-45 p.m.

MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE ON UPLIFT OF INDIA.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) Mrs. Besant will deliver a public lecture on the "Uplift of India" on Saturday the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort.

THEOSOPICAL SOCIETY.

There will be a question-answer meeting on "Theosophical Subjects" at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

130 deaths were reported in the city of Bombay on Tuesday. 193 deaths took place on the corresponding day of last year. There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths from plague, 9 attacks and 9 deaths from small pox and 1 attack and 7 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAY.

Friday the 2nd April 1920 being "Good Friday" it will be observed as a Post Office Holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

BAND AT BANDRA ON EASTER SUNDAY.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End on Sunday 4th April commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. P. C. Freitas, bandmaster.

BAND AT P.V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel J. S. McNeill V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana commencing at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

FREE LIBRARY AT GHATKOPER.

A Free Library has been opened at Ghatkoper by the Ghatkoper Student's Union for the use of residents and non-residents of Ghatkoper. Books will be issued on every Sunday between 7-30 and 8-30 (a.m.)

JUDICIAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

There will be an evening party and presentation of a farewell address to the Hon. Sir John Heaton by the Bombay Judicial Service Association on Saturday the 3rd inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the University Hall.

RUSSIAN ART EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of paintings by the famous Russian artist, Prof. T. Kalmykoff, about which mention was made in our issue of last Sunday will be opened at the Prince of Wales Museum on Sunday the 4th instant at 8-30 a.m. It will remain open daily to April 18th from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. and admission fee annas 8 will be charged.

PEOPLE'S UNION VOLUNTEER CORPS :

A batch of this volunteer Corps was sent to Alandi, in the Poona District at the time of the Kartiki fair to render first aid and medical relief. This time it was despatched to Dehu, a village near Poona under the lead of Dr. S. W. Patil and Mr. R. D Khade to do similar relief work at the time of the anniversary of saint Tukaram.

EXTENSION OF TRAMWAY TO KING'S CIRCLE.

Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensey has received a letter from the Managing Engineer of the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., informing him that the people residing in the North part of the Island will be pleased to know that the Board of the said Compapy has resolved to extend the tramway lines as far as the King's Circle, along King's way at Dadar.

HELP TO SAVA SADAN.

The Secretary, Miss B. A. Engineer, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations in cash towards the Funds o. the Society :—

H. E. the Viceroy Rs. 100; H. E. the Governor of Bombay Rs. 350; Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities Rs. 5,000; Bai Hirabai J. N. Petit, Bai Manekbai P. B. Jeejeebhoy, Bai Bachubai Merwanji Sorabji and the children of the late Bai Hamabai Cama in memory of their nephew the late Mr. Nusservanji M. Cama being the amount subscribed at his Oothamana ceremony for the Cookery Department Rs. 1,000; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Sutaria Rs. 50; Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs. 50; Trustees of the Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Charities Rs. 50; Mr. J. S. Raval (through Lady Jagmohandas) Rs. 25; A Karachi Friend Rs. 15; Mr. Chimanram towards Home for the Homeless Rs. 10.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mail sailing on Saturday the 3rd April 1920 :—

Unregistered correspondence up to 11 a.m on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Registered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Orders up to 4-30 p.m. on Thursday

2. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TIES: 1920.

PRELIMINARY ROUND—I.

(1) Empress Sporing Club v. National Sporting Club.
(2) Grant Medicals (A) v Grant Medicals (B).
(3) R. G. A. Bombay v Lusitanians (B).
(4) Hornets v Cathedral School (B).
(5) Instituto Luso-Indiano v Cahedral School (A).
(6) Orion, Bandra v. Union Hockey Club.
(7) Lusitanians (A) v Islam Gymkhana.
(8) Y.M.C.A. (Proctor Branch) v The Rose Bandra.
(9) Bombay Gymkhana v K. O. S. B., Colaba.
(10) Parsi Cyclists v G. I. P. Ry. Parel..
(11) B. E. S. Old Boys' v Republican S. C.
(12) 2/88th Infantry Medical Casuals.
(13) St. Mary's H. S. v Govt. Telegraph.
(14) Rangers, Bombay v Customs A. A.

REST DREW BYES.

PRELIMINARY ROUND—II.

(15) Parsi Hockey Club v Winners of 1.
(16) Winners of 2 v. Winners of 3.
(17) Winners of 4 v. Winners of 5.
(18) Winners of 6 v. Winners of 7.
(19) Winners of 8 v. Winners of 9.
(20) Winners of 10 v. Winners of 11.
(21) Winners of 12 v. Winners of 13.
(22) Winners of 14 v. B. B. C. I. Ry. Parel.

TOURNAMENT PROPER—FIRST ROUND.

(A) Winners of 20 v. Winners of 22.
(B) Indore Union v. Winners of 18.
(C) N. W. Ry. Lahore v B.B.C.I. Ry Ajmere
(D) 119th Infantry v. Winners of 21.
(E) Winners of 17 v. Karachi Rangers.
(F) Winners of 19 v. Poona United.
(G) Winners of 15 v. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
(H) Winners of 16. G. I. Ry. Nagpur.

SECOND ROUND.

(M) Winners of A. v. Winners of B.
(N) Winners of C v. Winners of D.
(O) Winners of E. v. Winners of F.
(P) Winners of G. v. Winners of H.

SEMI-FINALS.

(X) Winners of M. v. Winners of N.
(Y) Winners of O. v. Winners of P.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y.

THE PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, April 5.

4-15 p.m.—Empress Sporting Club versus National Sporting Club.

5-30 p.m.—Grant Medicals "A" versus Grant Medicals "B."

TUESDAY, April 6.

4-15 p.m.—St. Mary's High School versus St. Xavier's College (Junior Aga Khan Final).

5-30 p.m. R. G. A. Bombay versus Lusitanians "B."

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

4-15 p.m.—Hornets versus Cathedral Schools "B'.'

5-30 p.m.—Luso-Indiano versus Cathedral Schools "A."

THURSDAY, April 8th.

4-15 p.m.—Orien versus Union Hockey Club.

5-30 p.m.—Lusitanians "A," versus Islam Gymkhana.

FRIDAY, April 9.

4-15 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch versus The Bees, Bandra.

5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana versus 1st K.O.S.B."s.

SATURDAY April 10.

4-15 p.m.—Parse eCyclists versus G. I. P. Parel Mechanics Institute.

5-30 p.m.—B. E. S. Old Boys' versus Republican.

MONDAY, April 12.

4-15 p.m.—2/88th Infantry versus Medical Casuals.

5-30 p.m.—St. Mary's High School versus Government Telegraphs.

TUESDAY, April 13.

4-15 p.m.—Bombay Rangers versus Customs A. A.

5-30 p.m.—Parsee Hockey Club versus winners of Empress versus National.

GLORIA CHURCH.

On Thursday 1st April, His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun will say Pontifical High Mass and bless the Holy Oils at 8-30 a.m. In the evening of the same day at 6-30 p.m. there will be Tenebrae, Washing of the feet, and Sermon. On Good Friday 2nd April, the Adoration of the Holy Cross and Mass of the Presonctified will be at 7 a.m., Tenabrae, Sermon, Procession and 2nd Sermon at 6-30 p.m. On the Holy Saturday 3rd April, the Blessing of the Fire, Paschal Candle, Baptismal Font, and High Mass will be at 7 a.m. On Easter Sunday 4th April at 8 a.m., His Grace will say Pontifical High Mass and give the Papal Blessing; low Masses being at 5-30, 6 7 and 10 a.m.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The following services will be held on Good Friday and Easter Day at Christ Church, Byculla :—

Good Friday—7-30 a.m. Ante-Communion. 8-30 a.m. Matins and Address. 5-15 p.m. Infants' Service. 7 p.m. Lantern Service. 7 p.m.

Easter Eve—7-30 a.m. Ante-Communion. 7 p.m. First Easter Evensong (Choral).

Easter Day—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion. 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). 11-30 a.m. Matins. 5-15 p.m. Children Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

GOOD FRIDAY.

English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Ante-Communion. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Collections for the Z. B. M. M. Beni-Israel work.

EASTER DAY April 4, 1920.

English Services—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Collections for the Fund s to C.M.S. Vernacular Pastors. Marathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

INTERESTING COMPANY SUIT.

DISMISSED IN FAVOUR OF DEFENDANTS

The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., and others ... Plaintiffs vs.

Dr. A. G. Viegas and others ... Defendants.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

In this suit the plaintiffs 2 to 7 who were some of the directors and shareholders in the Company, prayed for certain declarations among others, (1) that the resolution reinstating the fifth defendant in his office as secretary of the first plaintiff Company, was not validly passed and that the same was void and of no effect, (2) that the four resolutions passed by the circular letter dated 12th July, 1919, were duly passed and were valid and binding on the defendants, (3) that the fifth defendant was validly dismissed from the office of Secretary on 14th July and that he thereupon ceased to be an ex-officio Director of the Company, (4) that Mr. M. S. Pereira and Mr. M. R. Bastodkar were duly elected two additional directors, (5) that the resolution appointing defendants 6 to 11 as additional directors, was not duly passed and of no effect and (6) that the defendants 1 to 5 were guilty of acts detrimental to the interest of the Company and had consequently vacated their office as directors under article 94 (g) of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Mr. Coltman with the Hon. the Advocate-General. Mr. Kanga and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla with Mr. Campbell appeared for defendants 1 to 11 Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Jinnah appeared for defendants 12 to 14.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment said that it appeared that disputes arose between the directors and the disputes were as regards Mr. Aspar, the Marine Superintending Engineer of the Company and Mr. Machado, the Secretary. The disputes caused two factions in the Board of Directors, one, viz., the plaintiffs 2 to 7 espousing the cause of Mr. Aspar, while the defendants 1 to 4 espoused the cause of Mr. Machado. Certain charges and allegations were made against Mr. Machado. On 5th July a meeting of the Board of Directors was held and the majority of them suspended Mr. Machado and reinstated Mr. Aspar, who had been suspended at a meeting that had been held earlier than that of the 5th July. It further appeared that there was a meeting held on the 12th of July at which Mr. Machado was reinstated as secretary of the Company and Mr. Aspar was dismissed from his office of Superintending Engineer. The plaintiffs, feeling aggrieved at Mr. Aspar's services being dispensed with and at Mr. Machado being reinstated, went after the meeting to the house of Dr. Bhajekar and drafted four resolutions (1) cancelling the resolution reinstating Mr. Machado, (2) dismissing Mr. Machado, (3) appointing Dr. Pais as acting Secretary and (4) again reinstating Mr. Aspar as Superintending Engineer. An attempt was also made to take possession of the papers of the Company from Mr. Machado on the strength of a resolution passed by a circular, and eventually the present suit was filed by the plaintiffs 2 to 7.

The main defence of the defendants was that the plaintiffs 2 to 7 had no right to make the Company a party plaintiff. The judgment of Lord Davey in 1902 A.C. laid down the general principles which governed matter like the present. Where there was any injury done to a corporate body, the corporate body was the person to file a suit. The Board of Directors had not passed any resolution in this case authorizing the Company's name to be used and to institute these proceedings. There was no resolution of the Board authorising plaintiffs 2 to 7 to make use of the name of the Company as a co-plaintiff. Then, again, they could not say that they had got authority from the shareholders, namely that the majority of the shareholders had authorised them to file this suit, and for that purpose it was necessary to have the wishes of the shareholders ascertained by a general meeting of the shareholders of the Company. An attempt was made to hold such a meeting, but there was no clear expression of opinion of the shareholders because that meeting merely ended in a chaos and Mr. Justice Pratt had held that the proceedings of that meeting were not binding. The fact remained that it was the duty of plaintiffs 2 to 7 to get authority from the shareholders or from the majority of them to allow the Company's name to be used. The plaintiffs therefore had no authority to use the Company's name.

MERITS OF THE CASE.

As to the merits of the case, his Lordship after discussing the evidence held that Mr. Machado was rightly reinstated in his office as secretary of the Company. Then as to the question whether resolutions under Article 106 were validly passed or not his Lordship held that under Article 106 it was necessary to circulate the resolutions to all the directors. It was admitted that the circular was not shown to Mr. Machado. As his Lordship had held that he was validly reinstated, he was an ex-officio director and the resolution must be shown to him. The plaintiffs contended that it was not necessary to show them to Mr. Machado as he was personally intersted in the resolution, whereby the majority purported to dismiss him as a secretary and Section 91, clause b of the Company's Act was relied upon by them. His Lordship held that a resolution like the one the plaintiffs purported to pass, viz., the dismissal of Mr. Machado ought certainly to have been shown to him and his Lordship thought that justice and fairness required that Mr. Machado should have an opportunity of saying what he had got to say. Otherwise the result would be that he would be condemned unheard. It would be really natural justice to Mr. Machado if he was held to be one of the directors, to give him an opportunity of saying whether there was any case for his dismissal. It was perfectly true that under Section 97 (b) he was not entitled to vote either in favour of or against the resolution. It was a duty to give notice of the meeting to every director, even if he had no right to vote similarly under Article 106, if any resolution had to be submitted to the directors it must be submitted to all the directors.

Besides Mr. Machado, Mr. Parekh said that the resolution was not shown to him. On that point his Lordship accepted Mr. Parekh's statement. The circular also, under Article 106, must be signed by each director. It was not enough to say that it need not be shown to others because one had the majority. Therefore, the resolutions by the circular were not validly passed under Article 106 firstly because they were not circulated to all the directors; and, secondly because each director had not recorded his vote.

The next question was whether those resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Board held on 16th July. At that meeting the plaintiffs did not attend. The business transacted at that meeting was about repairs to steamers. That meeting was over and because there was another meeting at 5-45 p.m. they had to wait. Mr. Romer with plaintiffs 2 to 7 went to that meeting. Great reliance was placed on the notes taken by Mr. Romer. After the evidence of Dr. Bhajekar there was not the slightest doubt in his Lordship's mind that Mr. Romer's notes were an incorrect version of what took place at that meeting, and his Lordship held that the resolutions were not carried by a majority at the meeting of the 16th July. As to the appointment of defendants 6 to 11 as directors, his Lordship held they were validly appointed, but the appointment will have to be confirmed by the shareholders.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit, plaintiffs 2 to 7 to pay the costs of the defendants. Plaintiffs 2 to 7 were declared not to be entitled to recover from the Company any costs which they had incurred, and were made to pay the Company's costs.

A COTTON DEAL.

DEFENDANT'S CLAIM DISMISSED.

Mafatlal Jamnadas, a firm .....
..... Appellants and Defendants.

vs.

Dalsukhbhai Maganlal, a firm .....
..... Respondents and Plaintiffs.

(Before Sir John Heaton, Acting Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Sir Norman Macleod, C. J., who on 10th April, 1919, in a suit filed by the respondents-plaintiffs against the appellants-defendants, dismissed the defendants' counter-claim as regards his share in respect of a transaction for 100 bales of yarn entered into jointly by both, with costs.

It was in respect of this counter-claim which was dismissed with costs by the learned trial Judge that the defendant preferred this appeal.

Briefly the cross-claim was of this nature. On the 1st of July, 1918, the plaintiff entered into a contract with Chhotalal through a broker Kankoochand Seerchand with respect to 100 bales of yarn. The defendant (appellant) made his counter-claim on the ground that he was a partner with the plaintiff in this contract, and that he was entitled to one half of the profits which accrued. The plaintiff denied that the defendant was his partner in this contract. The contract turned out to be a very advantageous contract to the plaintiff and it yielded a profit of nearly Rs. 22,265-10-0. The trial Judge found in favour of the plaintiff and held that it was not proved to his satisfaction that the transaction in 100 bales of yarn through the broker Kankoochand was in partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant as alleged by the latter.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. Coltman appeared for the appellants (defendants).

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the respondents (plaintiffs).

His Lordship Sir John Heaton in the course of his judgment after setting out the facts, stated that it appeared from the evidence and it was conceded in argument by both sides that even if the defendant was a sharer with the plaintiff in this contract with Chhotalal, yet the defendants' name would appear in the contract itself or in Chhotalal's books, because there was a rule of the market, as it was called, against contracts of this kind being made in partnership and there was also evidence that Chhotalal was unwilling to deal with the defendant. It appeared, therefore, that there was no initial inherent improbability about the defendant's case because even if the defendant were a sharer with the plaintiff in this contract, the contract itself would not show it, nor would Chhotalal's books show it.

NOTHING TO SUPPORT DEFENDANT'S STORY.

His Lordship took it as a circumstance in the case that there was nothing in the plaintiff's books to support the defendant's story. The defendant's 'souda book' showed quite clearly under date 1st July, 1918, (which was the date of the contract) that he was a sharer with the plaintiff in this contract for 100 bales. The trial Judge did not cast any doubt on the genuineness of that entry. Therefore their Lordships started with this fact that the trial Judge accepted this entry and if it was an honest entry, only two things were possible, either that the defendant was a sharer in the contract or else he was honestly under a mistaken impression that he was a sharer in the contract. The latter suggestion need not seriously occupy their attention. It was nobody's case that the fendant was under an honest mistake. The theory that it was a dishonest entry involved rather a remarkable assumption. First of all, it required accurate knowledge of the details a contract with which a person had no connection whatsoever. Then there must be the foresight and determination involved in a fraud of the kind suggested. And then there must be the dishonesty and the unscrupulousness necessarily involved. And if all these elements were taken together, it did seem to their Lordships that the idea was one which they must regard as improbable. The broker's book or diary confirmed the defendant's story. Now the broker Kankoochand Seerchand was an independent person. There was no reason why he should favour the defendant rather than the plaintiff. There was no reason disclosed why he should be ready to take an active part in a fraud devised by the defendant for dishonestly taking away from the plaintiff a part of his profits. The entry in the broker's book stated, first of all, briefly but accurately and completely, the details of the contract, which was between the plaintiff and Chhotalal and then at the end occurred the words: "Taken in partnership with Mafat Jamna". Mafat Jamna admittedly being the defendant. It was suggested that these words were afterwards interpolated. Their Lordships had examined the entry with the greatest care with the aid of a magnifying glass and they were both of opinion that the entry was made at one time with one ink and that it was not interpolated afttrwards. Their Lordships did not find in the judgment of the trial Judge any clear indication that he considered this entry from its appearance to present anything that was suspicious. As regards oral testimony his Lordship could not see from the record that the plaintiff's testimony was in itself more worthy of credit than that of the defendant and his witnesses.

How was it then that the trial Judge with all these circumstances apparently in favour of the defendant arrived at the conclusion that the deftndant had not established his case. The judgment of the trial Judge came to this. He found himself unable to discriminate with any confidence between the evidnce adduced on behalf of both the parties—the oral evidence. But he found there existed a circumstance which in his mind cost so much doubt on the defendant's story. That circumstance was this that on 31st August when one of the defendant's partners went to that plaintiff and claimed a share in the contract and the plaintiff denied his share, why did the defendant not write to the plaintiff claiming the sum due to him on the alleged joint contract? If the facts were precisely as the trial Judge put them he would agree with him. But if there were continuing oral negotiations between them, then there might very well be no written communication. And the evidence did indicate that there were such negotiations.

One word as to purely general considerations. To assume that the plaintiff's story was untrue, involved merely the repudiation by him of an oral contract and of course the consequent false testimony when the case came into Court. The conclusion that the defendant's story was untrue, involved a very remarkable theory of dishonest entry in the defendant's "souda book." It involved bringing the broker and possibly the broker's partner into the fraud to the extent of interpolating false words in an entry in their book and giving false evidence in Court. Of these two theories the former was distinctly the more probable. In the light of all the circumstances mentioned above their Lordships came to the conclusion that the defendant had made out his counter-claim and that counter-claim must be awarded.

Solicitors for appellants: Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan.

Solicitors for respondents: Messrs. Khandvala and Co.

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 30th instant was 387.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GERMAN WIDOW OF ENGLISH BARRISTER.

RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY.

Lucion Jacob, widow, European British Subject v. Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Commander of the Civil Detention Camp, Belgaum.)

(Before Justices Shah and Marten.)

In this case their Lordships had granted a rule "nisi" to show cause why the respondent should not bring the applicant before the High Court to abide such further order as it may pass; Interim order restraining the respondent from deporting the applicant pending the hearing of this rule. Notice of this to be given to the Government Solicitor in addition to the respondent.

This matter came before their Lordships for final hearing yesterday.

Their Lordships passed an order, as it appeared from counsel's statement that the petitioner has been released unconditionally.

Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Cairo appeared for the petitioner

The Advocate-General and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 31.

S S Karagola, Whytehead, Durban, Mar 12.

DEPARTURES.

March 31.

S S Cairnmona, Hyslop, Hull.
S S Coconada, Dagge, Busreh.
S S Torilla, Brooks, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Barpeta, Slighthem, Persian Gulf.
S S Bandra, Wigger, Persian Gulf.
S S Chemnitz, Young, Melbourne.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Ferrera for Mahomerah.
Steamer Totomi Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.

S S Karagola :—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karagola, 3,647 tons, Captain T B H Whytehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Delagoabay, Beira, Mozambique, Daressalam, Zanzibar and Killindani, with mails, a general cargo, 122 cabin and 521 deck passengers.

S S Cairnmona :—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Cairnmona, 2,775 tons, Captain J Hyslop, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta :—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain S S Slighthem, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chemnitz :—The B I S N Company's steamer Chemnitz, 4,784 tons Captain A D Young, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Melbourne with ballast.

S S Bandra :—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain W Wigger, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

BURNT TO DEATH.

The Deputy Coroner concluded the inquest touching the death of a Hindu girl Ranibai, who was burnt to death in a teashop at Tardeo. Abdul Rahman, a servant in the shop, who was alleged to have thrown a lamp at the deceased, was also present at the enquiry.

Mahomed Issa, a servant in the shop, said he gave some minced meat to the deceased and went a little distance to put a plate away. When he returned he found her clothes on fire. He had heard the suspect talking to the deceased, but did not know what was said. A sweeper, Dewa Desa said the deceased resented being called Bhabhi (brother's wife) by the suspected man and asked him why he called her so. The suspect tried to catch her and she stepped back, when he threw the lighted lamp at her and her clothes caught fire.

The jury returned a verdict of death from burns due to her clothes having caught fire from a lighted kerosine oil lamp thrown at her by the suspected man Abdulla Rahiman.

AFGHAN WAR SERVICES.

TWO NEPAL RAHAS REWARDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 31.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to appoint General Sir Baber Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana and General Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana to be Honorary Knights Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and Lt.-Col. Bhairab Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana and Lt.-Col. Dumber Shumshere Thapa to be Honorary Commanders of the same Order in recognition of the services rendered by them to the British Government during the Afghan war.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 30.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembling to-day the Hon. Mr. Sivarao moved that the District Officers may be instructed to utilise District Boards for consultation and advice in matters of general concern in the District which are outside the sphere prescribed for the activities of these Boards. The resolution after discussion was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Harasimiah Iyer moved a resolution recommending to the Council that the practice of the Government moving to Ootacamund during the summer be dropped. Mr. Todhunter on behalf of the Government opposed the resolution and after considerable discusion it was lost by 21 to 13 votes.

The Council is proceeding.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India for £2,000,000 offered for sale on Wednesday the 31st March, 1920.

Total amount of Tenders received Calcutta, 21,125,000; Bombay, 12,495,000; Madras, 1,430,000; Total 35,050,000.

Total amount allotted Calcutta, 1,209,000; Bombay, 710,000; Madras, 81,000; Total 2,000,000.

CORPORATION'S PRESIDENT

TO-DAY'S CONTEST

The election of the President of the Corporation will take place to-day. It is an honour to which every member of the Corporation aspires. Last year the President of the Corporation was Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and the year before last Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhai. As the custom has it, it must be a Hindu member of the Corporation who should be elected for this year to this office. It will be remembered that only a few days ago there was a debate in the Corporation on the proposition of Mr. H. P. Mody that the President of the Corporation should be elected without any distinction of community and creed and that the qualifications of a member should be the only consideration for his election. The proposition was lost in the Corporation because there is no statutory rule that Presidents should be elected by turns from several communities. This point was greatly emphasised in the debate. To-day two candidates one Hindu, Mr. Dabholkar, and the other Parsi Sir Dinshaw Petit, are contesting for the election, Mr. Mandlik, who was a candidate, has already retired. Sir Dinshaw Petit is standing for the election, especially in view of the coming visit of the Prince of Wales.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

SHIP'S OFFICER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Frank Alivera, Third Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which summons was issued against H. V. Chandler, chief officer on board the s.s. Lhasa, on a charge of abetting wrongful confinement, at the instance of Ismail Ajja, a licensed coolie at Cutch Mandvi. It was alleged that on the 19th January, last the Lhasa which was bound from Karachi to Bombay, reached Cutch Mandvi at about 8-30 a.m. The complainant came on board the vessel with the luggage of some passengers. But he could not get off the ship before she left the harbour. When inspecting tickets the ship's clerk and the accused found the complainant without a ticket and the accused gave him (complainant) in charge of a young lascar who confined him in a latrine which was most unwholesome and dirty, for two hours. After two hours he was once brought out of the latrine but when some respectable passengers intervened on behalf of the complainant the accused got irritated and confined the complainant a second time. This time he was kept in the same latrine for one hour.

The details of previous hearings of this case were duly reported in these columns.

His Worship while passing the sentence remarked :—In this case when discussing whether the right of detention would also imply the right of confinement, I find that the accused acted without any power to confine the complainant as he did, because the only condition on which he can detain him was not then present to the mind of the accused and he did not act with the purpose of bringing him before a Court of Justice to be deal twith for travelling without a ticket. It has been urged by Mr. Blunt that it was a prosecution engineered and conducted by the witnesses and others and was not initiated by the complainant himself. The complainant in his cross-examination has denied this allegation. There is no doubt, however, that the witnesses did so not on account of any animus against the accused or his company, but they were guided by the sole idea that justice should be done to a poor man who from his circumstances in life is not able to fight for it by himself. I think, therefore, that their conduct far from deserving any censure, should be commended. Several opportunities were offered to the accused to make amends to the complainant in some form or other but the accused for reasons of his own has refused to avail himself of them. I am therefore compelled to pass the sentence on the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

In this case Mr. S. G. Velinker Bar-at-Law with Mr. Kanuga, pleader appeared for the complainant while Mr. Blunt, solicitor, defended the accused.

SEQUEL TO VICEREGAL VISIT

FAILURE OF POLICE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, composed of Khan Bahadur Vakil and Mr. Framroze Joshi Deputy Inspector Davison charged Mr. Framji Jamshedji a student of Law with disobeying lawful orders of Police.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 27th ultimo in connection with the Viceregal visit to Bombay, half of Queen's Road was closed for traffic at 8-15 p.m. The accused was in a crowd opposite the Marine Lines Station and tried to cross the road for catching a train despite Deputy Inspector Bird's asking him not to do it.

The defence was that the accused was on one side of the road and he was violently pushed by Deputy Inspector Bird. He told Mr. Bird politely not to push him, whereupon the latter gave him two more pushes, seized him by the neck and handed him to a Police Constable who took him to the Police Station. It was further contended on behalf of the accused that the closing of half the Queen's Road at 8-15 p.m. was illegal inasmuch as it was done without any previous public notice. The Notice given by the Police Commissioner in the press only stated that certain roads would be closed that morning from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. and no mention was made about 8-15 p.m.

Eventually the accused was acquitted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended the accused.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Bombay Missionary Conference will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road on Monday the 5th instant at 9 p.m. The annual report of the Bombay Tract and Book Society will be read and the Rev. Dr. Macnicol will deliver an address on Christian literature.

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MRS. BESANT'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch) Mrs. Annie Besant, will deliver a public lecture on the "Uplift of India" on Saturday the 3rd April at 6 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, April 1, 1920.

MESOPOTAMIA.

A communique issued on Monday stated:

In view of the continued rumours current in India regarding the intentions of the Allied Governments in respect to the Holy Places of the Hedjad. the Associated Press is authorised by the Government of India to reaffirm the announcement already made several times that the Holy Places of the Hedjaz will remain under independent Moslem rule and control and that there is not, and never has been, any question of non-Moslem interference with them or with the questions of the Khilafat.

The communique, we have no doubt has had considerable reassuring effect. But if the anxieties of Moslems regarding the Holy Places of the Hedjaz are to be allayed, it is essential that an authoritative statement should be made that the temporal authority of the Sultan-Khalif over the Hedjaz will not be affected. That this can be done without jeopardising the national aspirations of the Arabs has been shown on more than one occasion in these columns. An assurance to this effect has not been forthcoming. Further, the religious obligations of Islamic law require the maintenance of the temporal authority of the Khalif over the Jazirat-ul-Arab The emphatic declaration of the Prime Minister that Britain would not only not abandon Baghdad and Mosul, but would certainly claim a mandate for them is, therefore, disconcerting. The all-prevailing objection to this course, of course, is that it will involve non-Moslem control over a most important portion of the Jazirat-ul-Arab which, according to Islamic Law must be under the temporal authority of the Khalif.

Apart from this objection, there is the principle of self-determination about which the Premier was so eloquent in his reply to the Khilafat Deputation. Have the Arabs of Mesopotamia been consulted as to their destiny? Can there be a fair consultation of their wishes when the country is occupied by the troops of a Power whose Prime Minister is determined on asking for a "mandate"? And what about the views of Emir Feisul who wishes to extend his jurisdiction to the vilayet of Mosul? And on what grounds does Mr. Lloyd George want a mandate for Mesopotamia? "The possibilities of Mosul," he said, "were greater than those of almost any other Eastern country." So, it is the possibilities" of the country that are to be the determining factor in deciding its destiny, not the self-determination of its people! "British protection," Mr. Lloyd George added, "would enable the inhabitants to develop its resources." As to what this development may mean for the people, let an eminent British publicist answer. Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes:

The graver aspect of this partition of Turkey is that it exposes the populations, both Muslim and Christian, of all the coastal regions of Turkey to the full blast of European economic exploitation. The Governments which control them will be Governments responsive only to the opinion of the bankers, railway contractors and oil syndicates which wish to develop these potentially rich provinces. The subject populations will have no effectual representation, and they have not yet learned to combine in trade unions, as European workers do. There will be, as these enterprises are evolved, a steady drain of profits to the West, and it is not likely, that the conditions under which the native labourers work, will be, in wages or hours, at all comparable even to the worst prevailing in Europe. It would be a grave mistake, I think, to regard this process of "development" as in itself an evil. It will bring better communications, more settled conditions, order, and even, it may be, some facilities for education. The population will, on the whole, be the richer and not the poorer for it. If vigilant Government bent solely on promoting the welfare of these populations were to watch over it, it might even be, in the main, a beneficent process. The Governments concerned will differ somewhat in character, and much will depend on the vigilance of the Socialist and Labour parties at home in watching over the interest of the native labourers. On the whole the most probable forecast is, however, that for many years to come this disinterested control will be ineffective, that a colossal tribute will be levied by western capitalists in the shape of swollen profits, and that the native population, accustomed to be its own master in its own fields and farms, will taste the bitterness of sweated work under the industrial system. That is, to my thinking, a far graver matter, than the injury to the religious prestige of the Caliph. It is one fears, an inevitable evil, the outcome of our whole capitalistic system. It will not be modified until Labour has come to its own in Europe, and the League of Nations has become more than the shadow that it is to-day.

So it is economic Imperialism over again.

And if Britain will "certainly" demand a mandate for Mesopotamia; how can thren she refuse the "claims" of France, Greece and Italy for "mandates" in other parts of Turkey? And how can a world, which is sick of secret diplomacy and diplomatic fiction, be persuaded that, however the purpose be disguised in noble phrases, it will be anything less than the economic exploitation of the East in the interests of Europe? Was the great war of liberation fought with the help of the East for this purpose? Mr. Lloyd George's plea that "to hand Mesopotamia back to anarchy after the enormous expenditure in freeing it from the withering despotism of the Turk would be indefensible folly" is not at all convincing. For not only will the Turkey after the war—a Turkey, who is admitted as member of the League of Nations—will certianly be a different Turkey, but the Arabs of Mesopotamia will have the fullest autonomy as members of a Federation of self-governing Arab States owning allegiance to the Sultan-Khalif. Their interests will then be as fully safeguarded as are those of any member of the British Empire, which should be the British Commonwealth. To partition Turkey on the basis of "mandates" can have only one meaning that the Allies have no faith in the League of Nations and are only anxious to divide the "spoils of war" between themselves. Let them no one say that, in that case, Turkey will have been treated exactly as Austria or Germany was. A word more. Has Mr. Lloyd George a mandate from the British democracy for the Moslems of India who poured their men and money during the war are to have no voice—to embark on the imperialistic, costly and perilous adventure of "civilising" the Arabs of Mesopotamia—an adventure planned by his masterful Foreign Secretary who has forgotten nothing and learnt nothing from the war?

A WORD ON ATROCITIES.

There was a time when any depiction of Lenin or Bolshevism, except in the blackest dye, was regarded as treasonable evidence of pro-Germanism. The time has passed, and it is now permissible to speak with discrimination about a system that has gained a foothold in Russia and has been responsible for the measure of economic productivity which makes Britain trade with Russia. Bolshevism is still a perilous topic to discuss. Commissioner Mapp, who spoke on it last week, dwelt on the horrors of the transition and did not do justice to the findings of later enquiries. The nullification of marriage and the communalisation of women on which Commissioner Mapp spoke was an allegation of 1918 and it was later announced that there was no Bolshevik edict establishing such horrors. Last December the "Manchester Guardian" sent out Mr. Goode as its special correspondent and he also, we believe, contradicted the statement, adding that the status of woman was higher than in the days of the Tsar and the molestation of woman under Bolshevik auspices was a pure myth. The right method of pleading for the destruction of the Soviets is to take account of authentic findings and attacking it as Communism according to the Marxian doctrine. Commissioner Mapp affirmed that a war against Bolshevism would be as opportune and justifiable as that of 1914. He is, of course, welcome to his views, but it may be taken for granted that the Churchillian remedy will not be tried again, as Mr. Lloyd George himself accepted that a military defeat of Russia was impossible. Later, Mr. George Lansbury went to Russia to study the question and to test the fables of the early stunt. No one can excuse the Bolsheviks for the violence with which they beat down the Kerenskyan constitutionalists and for the orgy of blood and crime that preceded the firm establishment of the Soviets. Mr. Lansbury, who is still in Russia, does not do it. He studied the working of the ministries first hand and after attending the Soviet, delivered an address to the delegates. The following is the report of the "Wireless Press":—

Mr. Lansbury said that the work accomplished in Russia at the present time was, in his opinion, the most colossal which had ever been undertaken in the world. The influence of the Soviet Republic is destined still to grow, as a result of the economic victory which it is bound to win as a consequence of the admirable efforts at the present time.

There is no obligation for any one to agree with Mr. Lansbury's opinion, but we may quote his observation of facts regarding the talk of hourly torture and murder by Bolsheviks. He is writing of the "Commission," that is, the Criminal Law authorities:—

As to its operations against conspirators and criminals of all kinds, I shall be able to send complete figures later. In the meantime, it is clear that this Commission has, during the time of martial law or state of siege, very wide powers of arrest and detention. No person, though, can be, or has been, executed without the consent of the whole Commission. *So far as the authorities are concerned, there has been no indiscriminate killing, and most certainly no torture.*

The Commission has also had the very difficult task of searching out and arresting bandits and brigands. This is a huge country, and under the Tsar had a criminal population certainly no smaller than have other countries. This was set loose by the war, and the general loosening of social ties brought about by the civil and external struggle, and it is their brigandage which has been used to discredit Russia. The Commission has done a great work in crushing this kind of thing, which is very severely punished.

Such is the testimony of Mr. Lansbury. Russia is not a perfect State containing only law-loving patriots; there are lawbreakers who seek to take advantage of disorganised conditions and though sentences are severe against them, the story of wanton butchery is not supported by Mr. Lansbury.

As regards Lenin, we for the first time saw a judicial study of him in the "Fortnightly Review" of last January. It will repay perusal. The biographical portion does not contain anything to bear out the theory that he is a German agent. He is said to be entirely above personal ambitions. In private life he is described as blameless and frugal:

In personal intercourse, even with his enemies, his manners are invariably courteous and correct. His extensive knowledge of foreign countries and of foreign labour conditions is a great advantage to him in his present position, and, in addition to an intimate acquaintance with the German language he speaks and writes English with tolerable accuracy and fluency. His intellectual attainments reach a high level. He has read widely in philosophy and political economy, and in either of these subjects he is capable of holding his own with the most brilliant European professors. Whatever may be his faults and his shortcomings, few will deny that he towers above the rest of his colleagues like a giant amidst a race of dwarfs. . . . From time to time it has been suggested in the Press that Lenin is far more moderate than most of his colleagues, and that he has been driven almost against his will to countenance measures which are distasteful to him. This view is scarcely correct. Lenin is, above all things, impersonal. Personal likes and dislikes have no place in the cold, hard logic of that calculating mind. If he is against the terror, it is for well-reasoned tactical considerations and not through any personal inclinations towards clemency. It is only fair to state that Lenin is equally free from any of those personal feelings of vengeance which characterise the actions of some of his colleagues.

We are not concerned with the antecedents of Lenin or the terms on which he is supposed to do dirty work for his paymasters in Germany. But it is relevant to say that the theory of his being a German agent is dismisssed in Britain as being too far-fetched to account for his character. Touching reliance on atrocity stories and atrocity films—now, we may observe, very popular for the damning of the Turks—we have to distinguish sporadic outrages from the scheme of Government. The following illustration of Mr. Normal Angell will be a revelation to those who make wholesale findictments on the strength of casual occurrences. We shall give it in full:

Here is an atrocity story about whose authenticity I will say nothing till I have given it in full:—

"In a large provincial town two 'bourgeois,' vaguely charged with counter-revolution, were seized by local Bolshevik bands, taken into the town square, where thousands of Bolshevik adherents witnessed, not only with no protest but with jeers and execration, the following:—The two prisoners were first bound; their tongues were then slowly torn out with pincers; hot irons were then brought and each living eyeball slowly burned. They were then stripped, and with other hot irons unnameable multilations were inflicted. A fire was then lit, and what remained of the tortured and quivering, but living, flesh was thrown upon the fire and slowly roasted to death. This crowd of Bolsheviks—some thousands of them—then set up the cry that the wives of these hated bourgeois should be treated in the same fashion. One of them was found. She happened to be pregnant. She was seized, stripped, tied by her feet to the branch of a tree in the square, obscenely mutilated, and then also burned alive.

"What makes the thing particularly damning are two facts. First, that these incredible tortures were committed with the full knowledge of, were witnessed indeed by, the local 'authorities.' Secondly, that the Central Soviet and Lenin himself were made acquainted with what had taken place. The Bolshevik Press published accounts of the incident. And some individual Bolsheviks of the more intellectual type were bold enough to ask Lenin to receive a deputation to discuss whether the Central Soviet could not stop the acquiescence of the local Soviet authorities in this sort of thing. Lenin replied he was too busy to receive a deputation on such a subject."

It is an unspeakable outrage and we would agree with Commissioner Mapp that the State which allowed it, should be wiped off the surface of the earth—if we did not know more about it.

We shall leave it to Mr. Angell to resume the narrative and show the moral:

Here, then, is an atrocity, apparently better substantiated than the extremely dubious stories of the very anonymous British officer now being exploited by the "Times", the "Daily Mail," and the "Weekly Dispatch."

You will say: A political or social theory which leads men to acts of that kind should be stamped out by the combined force of civilisation; a Government which can tolerate it should have no recognition from civilised men.

Well, I do not draw that conclusion from the story of this atrocity. Nor will you, nor would Lord Northcliffe, when one additional fact is told. *The abominations just described took place, not in Russia, but in America—in Texas.* I have merely described a lynching, which the Press of the Southern States will duplicate for you almost any week in the year, using "Bolshevik" to describe the Southern White, "Soviet" the Southern local authorities, etc. The details are typical of many lynchings, the facts of which have been carefully verified by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People. The outrages in the cases I have in mind were committed in the presence of thousands; the local authorities were fully aware of them; the Federal Government was informed; it has again and again refused to intervene, though when it is a question of arresting Labour agitators, any constitutional obstacles to Federal action within individual States is swept away in a twinkling. When, after the East St. Louis pogrom, in which 120 negro men, women, and children were massacred, a delegation of negroes asked to see President Wilson, he was too busy.

What is the moral? The incident is American; not Russian or Turkish. The right course would be to condemn outbreaks as criminal outbreaks, and ask for justice, without necessarily concluding that the later course is not drastic reform but the destruction of the State in which it occurs. Let us condemn incidents by themselves and not conclude that there are criminal nations, because of the existence of crime. It would, for instance, be preposterous and outrageous to cite the case of the Punjab and generalise on it as one of the daily episodes of British rule. Criminals ought to be punished, but to deduce from outrages and massacres, that a nation is irreclaimably lunatic, would be to go too far. We have perhaps digressed from the general theme of the Bolshevik abomination. Let us hold fast to the moral system of Governments, and abstain from terrible war-cries—it does not matter if it is against Turkey or Russia—and keep the sword as the last resort, and not make occurrences repudiated by Governments, as the convenient excuse of attacking nations and taking over territory, as their benefactors.

REORGANISATION OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

We publish elsewhere the first of a series of articles from the pen of Mr. Joseph Baptista on the question of the Reorganisation of the Health Department. The last epedemics of Influenza and Cholera brought into relief the perils to which this City is subject. These perils can, perhaps, not be avoided, but their disastrous effects can largely be averted, if we organise the Health Department of the Municipality on an adequate basis of efficiency in all its three aspects—educative, preventive and curative. The Municipality has lately sanctioned a scheme of reorganisation without examining its defects as well as its merits as fully and carefully as it should have done. And the more unfortunate aspect of the matter is that the scheme was sanctioned in a hurry without giving the new Health Officer, who is expected to carry it out, an opportunity of expressing his views on it. No procedure could be more unbusiness like than this. We understand that Dr. Sandilands is examining the whole question and we have no doubt he will find both stimulus and help in his task from the criticisms and suggestions of Mr. Baptista,—one of the few publicists in Bombay who have given serious attention to matters which vitally affect the interests of the citizens. Mr. Baptista's criticisms and suggestions should also be studied with attention by all those who are anxious to see that this City Dreadful is transformed into a healthy city.

Notes of the Day.

Exit Denikin.

Though it is not stated definitely whether the Russian destroyer, on which General Denikin preferred to embark on the fall of Novorossisk, belongs to the Soviet Government or to any pro-Ally State, it appears certain that the loss of his last foothold on Russian soil must mean the exit of this unfortunate leader of Russian Volunteers from the field of practical politics, at least for a long time to come. When Ekaterinodor fell to the Red Army it practically sealed the fate of the remnants of General Denikin's army of Volunteers. When so fortified a city as Odessa itself surrendered to Soviet arms there was little hope that a stand could be successfully made at a port like Novorossisk. If General Denikin has not surrendered to his enemies, it is difficult to say what further use he can be to the Allies in their struggle against Bolshevik Russia. Both Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin, on whom the Allies pinned their faith, have proved quite broken reads in the end. The disappearance of both from the scene of action now leaves the whole of Russia under the Soviet regime. The new turn of events will also, no doubt, require a reshaping of Allied policy regarding Russia. It is to be hoped that all Allied statesmen will now be fully alive to the futility of interference in the internal affairs of this unfortunate country. They ought to give her a chance to settle her own affairs.

Sydenhamites' New Role.

Lord Sydenham, Mr. Kipling, Sir Rider Haggard, and a few other "friends" (*sic*) of freedom, are reported to have formed a "Liberty League" to combat Bolshevism within and without the Empire. A vigorous and widely extended campaign of counter-attractions, in the shape of pamphlets, cinema shows, lectures and so on, all bearing on Bolshevik atrocities, is promised to the distracted citizens of the Empire and, doubtless, beyond, if funds permit. The people of India, who have sufficient knowledge of the extent of the love of freedom and zeal for truth of Lord Sydenham and his followers, will no doubt be awaiting with lively interest the flood of anti-Bolshevik literature which is promised to them. We are assured by these *soi-disant* friends of freedom that they will be waging war against Bolshevism to prevent the "extinction of the family", the "destruction of the individual", the "elimination of religion of every sort" and other horrors which the Bolsheviks are supposed to be particularly favouring. But, we may well ask with "The Nation" whether the new Sydenhamite organisation is not "The Liberty and Property Defence League" all over again? With so zealous defenders of human freedom and liberties as the chairman of the Indo-British Association and the poet-laureate of British Jingoism, the safety of the Empire, if not of the world, against the aggressions of Bolshevism, will no doubt be now assured.

Deliberately Flouting Public Opinion.

No one will accuse "Ditcher" of "Capital" of any gushing sympathy for the Indian National Congress, but even he appears to have felt outraged by the policy of open defiance of public opinion, as represented by the Congress, which the Simla bureaucracy seems to favour just at present. This is what "Ditcher" writes in the latest issue of the journal:—

The Congress party is not represented on the Marris Committee, and it is natural that such omission should give cause for suspicion and resentment. The Chelmsford Cabinet, which is dominated by Sir William Vincent who often out-Craddocks Craddock, foolishly, shuts its eyes to the fact that the so-called Extremists are almost as powerful in India as the Sinn Feiners in Ireland. By deliberately flouting them the Government of India are looking for fresh trouble. I have it on good authority that another Congress deputation will shortly proceed to England to protest to the Joint Parliamentary Committee against the camouflage of Sir William Marris. Mr. Patel will be one of the leaders; Mr. Lajpat Rai another. Why are the Government of India so unwise as to provoke another invasion of London by Indian politicians bent on proving to the House of Commons that the Simla leopard cannot change its spots? Why are they so asinine as to refuse a fair hearing to the representatives of the largest political body in India? Hypnotised by the reactionary Home Member, the Chelmsford Cabinet is out not only to exhibit its incapacity for real statesmanship, but also to reveal its total lack of political insight. The next meeting of the Marris Committee is to be held on the 15th April at Simla, of all places in India!

Whether we look to India, Ireland or Egypt, the change in the angle of vision, which we were so often assured during the war was about to occur, is long in coming. Indeed, the signs of the times appear rather to point the other way. However, it may be, as some shrewd observers have suggested, that it is the last flickering of the old tradition, which has outlived its day. Let us hope and wait to see the dawn of a new era.

GREEK "CRUSADE" IN ASIA MINOR.

SHOCKING FACTS FROM REPORT THAT THE GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSED.

DANGER OF NEW TURKISH WAR NEARER.

The "Daily Herald" of March 9th publishes the salient features of the report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into the events which followed the Greek occupation of Smyrna and the surrounding districts, which the Government has refused to publish. It is signed by Admiral Bristol for the U.S.A., by General Bunoust for France, by General Hare for Great Britain, and by General dall'Olio for Italy. Mr. Bonar Law has declined to lay the report before the House of Commons on the ground that its "publication is not advisable."

OFFICERS FAIL IN DUTY.

DEFENCELESS CIVILIANS MASSACRED.

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

The inquiry, say the Commissioners, has proved that since the armistice the general situation of the Christians in the Aidin vilayet has been satisfactory. Their safety has not been threatened.

The initial cause of the occurrences round Smyrna is to be found in religious hatred. The Greeks did nothing to prevent manifestations of it. Far from appearing as the executors of a mission of civilisation, their occupation at once assumed the aspect of a conquest and a crusade.

The Greek Government in the person of the High Civil Authority representing it at Smyrna, is responsible for the grave troubles which, during the advance of the Greek troops, stained the interior districts of the country with blood.

The Greek authorities allowed armed civilians to circulate in the country, and even permitted the employment of these armed civilians in some of their military or police operations. The prime cause of the disturbances in the Meander Valley was its unjustifiable occupation. The regrettable events which accompanied the march of the Greek troops are the consequence of the state of war which has existed since their advance.

In all justice, the Greeks alone should not be made responsible for these events. The same is true of the events in Pergama and round Maquesia and Eudemiche.

THE MASSACRE OF MENEMEN.

On the other hand, the Greeks alone are responsible for the massacre of Menemen. This massacre was not prepared. But the Greek commandant should, and could, have taken precautions to keep his troops in hand. Weariness, nerve-strain, and fear led them to commit, without any provocation, a veritable massacre of the defenceless Turkish civilians. The Greek officers present entirely failed in their duty.

Though the situation has improved, peace has not yet been re-established in the Aidin vilayet. This is the result of the occupation and of the state of war which exists between the Turkish irregulars and the Greek troops.

The heads of the Turkish National Movement have not always sufficient control over their troops to prevent them from undertaking raids. They must, therefore, bear a share of responsibility for the condition of the country. And behind their responsibility is that of the Turkish Government, which has no authority over the leaders of the National Movement.

The Commissioners then present certain conclusions at which they have arrived. They say that:—

The Greek occupation, which in theory was for the maintenance of order, has, in fact all the forms of annexation.

It is incompatible in its present form with restoration of order and peace, of which the population, menaced by famine, stands in great need. If the occupation only aims at the maintenance of order, it should be entrusted not to Greeks, but to Allied troops.

ANNEXATION IMMORAL.

Annexation to Greece would be contrary to the principle of nationalities, for, in the whole occupied region, except in the town of Smyrna and in Aivali, the predominance of the Turkish element is indisputable.

Turkish national sentiment, which has already given evidence of its resistance to annexation, will yield only to force, that is to say, to a military expedition, which Greece could not carry out alone with any hope of success.

The Greek troops should be replaced by a much smaller number of Allied troops. A Turkish gendarmerie should be organised by Allied officers, and should as soon as possible replace the Allied detachments. The leaders of the Turkish National movement ought to acknowledge the authority of the Constantinople Government, and all irregular troops should be disbanded.

AN ARMY OF 50,000 READY.

"ONLY A FORETASTE OF WHAT WILL OCCUR."

Paris Monday, March 8.—The "Matin" states that the military measures which it is intended to take against Turkey are already in process of execution.

The troops being sent to Constantinople are from Asiatic Turkey, Palestine and Egypt, which, with the three French brigades now in European Turkey, will constitute a Franco-British Army of 50,000 men.

The paper adds that the reply of the Allied High Commissioner in Constantinople to a request for further opinion on the measures suggested by Mr. Lloyd George, which include the landing of the Allies at various points in Asiatic Turkey, together with a prolonged occupation of the capital, has not yet been received. France and Great Britain are carrying on an active exchange of views, but are ready for a revision of certain clauses in the Turkish Treaty.

"PRECIPITATING THE CONFLICT."

"We are not astonished," says M. Saint Brice in the "Journal," "that the Turks, now that they have reconstituted an army, should become restless when they learn that it is proposed to take from them Thrace, Armenia and Kurdistan—in other words, three-quarters of their territory. Moreover, it is futile to attempt to make us believe that a demonstration on the Bosphorus and at other points along the coast can have any other result than that of precipitating the conflict. Present happenings are giving us only a foretaste of what will occur the day the Turks are thrown back into Asia." In conclusion, Saint Brice declares that France will persist in her conviction that it is preferable to come to an understanding with the Turks.

TURKEY AND INDIA.

The following letter appears in th "Daily Herald":—

Sir,—Will you allow us, on behalf of the Mussulmans of India, to make a suggestion in your columns? It is, that an impartial Commission of Inquiry should proceed to investigate the whole question of responsibility as between Moslems and Armenians on the spot, even at this eleventh hour; and that representatives selected by th All-India Moslem League should form par of such a Commission. This would satisfy the Mussulmans, who have been amazed that no investigation into these occurrences has yet been held. The only investigation of which they have heard has been that of the Armenian reports by professed partisans of the Armenians for a merely propagandist purpose. Since the Armistice number of reports, categorical and appa rently well-authenticated, of atrocities committed by Armenians have been publish ed showing that there is at least a case for the defence. It is not in accordan e with the principles of English justice to pronounce a verdict on the case for the prosecution alone.

On the Commission should be men ac quainted with the laws of war and men ac quainted with the peoples and languages Anatolia. Special attention should be pai to the Russian intrigues with the Armenians and the Kurds, which were engineered from Tiflis previous to the war, and the events which took place in the vilayets of Van, Bitlis, and Erzeroum in February —March, 1915. The fact that no impartial international inquiry has been held into these matters since the armistice with Turkey has caused a painful impression in India. That and the withholding of the report of the inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into the events which accompanied the Greek occupation of Smyrna make Indian Mussulmans regard the Turks as victims of injustice. Let them not think there is no justice for the Moslem at the hands of Christian Powers. They cannot be expected to repose confidence in, and accept the verdict of, purely Christian investigators. That is why we suggest that a certain number of Indian Moslems should be included in a Commission of Inquiry into the Armenian question, so that they should see for themselves that all is open and above-board.

MOHAMED ALI.
SYUD HOSSAIN.
SYED SULAIMAN NADVI.
(Members of the Indian Khilafat Delegation.)

AMATEUR RACQUETS SINGLES.

BAERLEIN CHAMPION FOR 1920.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 26.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. March 31.

In the final round of the Amateur Racquets Singles Championship E. M. Baerlein beat the Hon. C. N. Bruce 17—16, 14—17, 15—11, 15—9.

H. W. Leatham, the holder, is not going to defend the title, thus Baerlein is champion for 1920.

CABLE ITEM.

In the athletic sports at Queens Club to-day, Oxford beat Cambridge by five and half events to four and half.

IRISH OUTRGES.

ANOTHER MURDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 1.

Another murder has occurred in Ireland. A baker heard terrific bangings on his door at midnight. He opened it, whereupon two men entered and shot him. His sister was fired at, when seeking the priest. Mr. Ginnell M. P. has been arrested in Dublin.

STORY OF MURDER OF MR. BELL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March, 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., March, 31.

The murder of Mr. Bell is the ninth murder in Dublin since July 30th. Six have been policemen. Mr. Bell was seventy years old. When the car came to a lonely spot the murderers on the outside pull d off the trolley-wire and those inside rushed at the magistrate shouting:—"Come on." Mr. Bell was dazed. He was hustled into the roadway and killed instantly. The panic-stricken passengers were afraid to interfere.

PROTECTION FOR OFFICIALS.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 31.

Replying in the House of Commons to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Macpherson said that Magistrate Alan Bell was not under police protection at the actual time of his assassination. He had repeatedly refused to avail himself of the offer of the Chief Police Commissioner, which was particularly pressed after the Dublin press attacks on him, as he felt that ostentatious protection would defeat its own object. Mr. Macpherson proceeded to pay a warm tribute to Mr. Bell's long and distinguished services to the Crown.

Replying to the question as to whether adequate protection had been afforded to other officials, Mr. Macpherson said that most of the officials had had to have accommodation provided in the Dublin Castle.

RESIGNATION OF GERMAN CABINET.

DUE TO PRESSURE OF LABOUR FEDERATION,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March, 26.
Recd. 11 a.m., March, 31.

Berlin.—The resignation of the Cabinet is due to the pressure of the Labour Federation which has been most discontented since the Government returned from Suttgart. One of the retiring Cabinet members stated that the coalition parties would continue to co-operate and that furthermore labour would be given a strong voice in the shaping of the new cabinet.

NEW COALITION GOVT.

"VORWAERTS" F RECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 1.

BERLIN:—"Vorwaerts" gives a forecast of the membership of the New Coalition Government, in which Mueller is Chancellor; Landsberg probably Foreign Minister; Cuno, Minister of Finance and Bauer, Minister of Economics.

TROOPS FOR RUHR REGION.

GERMANY REAPPROACHES ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March, 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., March, 31.

Paris.—It is semi-officially announced that the German Government has re-approached Allies with a view to obtaining permission to despatch troops to Ruhr. There is at present no indication of their request being granted.

S. AND E. AFRICA.

"INDIAN SITUATION VERY GRAVE."

RACIAL ANIMOSITY INCREASING.

MR. ANDREWS' RETURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Bombay, March 31st.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived by the s.s. Karogola this morning from South Africa and was interviewed on his arrival by the Associated Press. He left Durban on March 12th after meeting Sir Benjamin Robertson and placing his own statement on the Indian question before Sir J. Lange's Commission. He regarded the Indian situation in South Africa as very grave indeed on account of the Nationalist victories at the poll in the late elections and the reduced number of unionists. The immensely increased Labour vote was also ominous. The gravest feature of all, however, was the intense racial animosity in the Transvaal. There the anti-Asiatic movement has been highly organised and financed. A league has been formed under the presidentship of Sir Abe Bailey, called the South Africans' League. This undertakes propagandist work on a very extensive scale. The sole object is the ultimate exclusion of the Indians from the Transvaal and from South Africa. The activities have been now extended to Natal. In that province, however, racial feeing is not running so high as in the Transvaal. Mr. Andrews regarded the situation in British East Africa as grave also. The racial bitterness there is increasing.

Mr. Andrews intends to go back to Shantiniketan, Bolpur immediately and to remain there at the Asram.

ORTEGA STRIKES SUBMERGED WRECK.

ARRIVES AT FISHGUARD BADLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. March 31.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's liner Ortega bound for, South America with three hundred passengers during a gale in the St. George's Channel struck a submerged wreck. She sent out an urgent wireless message for assistance saying she was badly damaged. The liner eventually arrived at Fishguard with the deck awash forward.

MISSING MINE-SWEEPER.

TWO OF THE DESERTING CREW ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. March 31.

Amsterdam.—It appears that the mine-sweeper mentioned yesterday as having been cruising in the Zuider Zee deserted from the flotilla which was sweeping in the North Sea. The crew tried to sell the vessel but decamped on the approach of the police. Two were arrested.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN MINISTERS AND WORKERS FAIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, March, 27.
Recd. 11 a.m., March, 31.

Berlin.—In the course of an interview Seeckt commanding Berlin, said that the situation in the Ruhr region was very serious Negotiations at Bielefeld between the ministers and the workers had failed.

The Red Army in Ruhr resembled the Bolsheviks. The men were well-equipped and well-armed and they were using their war experiences.

A FRENCH RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 30.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 31.

A telegram from Paris says that M. Millerand in an interview declared that in the event of the Germans sending troops to the Ruhr area in excess of the number fixed in the French Note of August 8th, 1919, France would order her troops to advance with or without the Allies' consent.

ABOLITION OF RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. March 31.

The War Office announces the abolition of the rank of Brigadier-General and substitutes the titles of Colonel-Commandant and Colonel of the Staff. The retired officers retain the title.

TURKISH TREATY

DRAFT NEARING COMPLETION.

TO BE PRESENTED IN A FEW DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, March 31.

A special cablegram to the "Leader" says their London correspondent learns on high authority that it is expected that the draft of the Turkish Peace Treaty will be completed and presented in a few days' time.

AN APPEAL TO MOSLEMS IN INDIA.

SUGGESTED BY COL. YATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 23.
Recd. 9 p.m., March 31.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the Army Estimates, Col. Yate declared that the Indian troops in Constantinople had rendered a grand service. He declared that the Moslem agitation in India had been aroused by the men, who were in league with the Young Turks (cheers), and suggested an appeal to the Moslems in India to help to restore the power of the Sultan and expel the Young Turks, who had ruined Turkey.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S LETTER.

A DENIAL FROM MR. AZAD.

In reference to the letter of the Raja of Mahmudabad to Mr. Shaukat Ali issued on the 20th instant in connection with the Khilafat deputation, Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, of Bombay states that he has written no such letter as is mentioned in the Rajasaheb's communication.

LUCKNOW SHIAS' PROCLAMATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, March 31.

A proclamation is issued by the Shiah Najtahis of Lucknow, stating while they desire the Sultan of Turkey and Shah of Persia to remain in possession of their countries, they exhort the Shiahs to remain loyal to the British Government and attend strictly aloof from the proposals published by the Khilafat Committee on the 19th March.

TURKISH PRISONERS.

ENTERTAINED IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Shaukat Ali writes to us:—

Moslem India would be glad to hear that the Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay did its duty royally with the released Turkish prisoners consisting of officers, ladies and children. The ladies and children were interned at Busra, while the officers were imprisoned in Burmah. The men went to Busra to fetch their families and they all arrived together in Bombay in a terribly bad condition. Many of them were very weak with fever and on their arrival in Bombay for about three days they were lying in the docks, with no proper arrangements for the Purdah and other necessary comforts. As soon as Mr. Ahmad Haji Siddick Khatri, the energetic and popular Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, heard of this, he rushed to the dock godowns and after arranging with the Military authorities, through Mr. M. A. Khan, removed them to the Mozafferabad Hall, which the trustees very kindly put at our disposal. Mr. Mia Mohamed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani kept them as his guests, and every possible comfort was provided for them. Dr. Zakeria Moledina very kindly treated them at his own expense, and Dr. Deshmukh also kindly came to consultation. Nurses, at the expenses of Mr. Chotani, were provided for bad cases. There was no lack of fruits and nourishment and everything was done for the good name of India.

Mr. Ahmad Haji Siddick Khatri deserves the thanks of whole India for his devotion and labour of love. Motor and carriage drives were arranged for the convalescents. After a few days' nursing the whole party gained full health. Mr. Chotani, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Ahmad, Mr. Haji Ali Mohamed Haji Qasum and Mr. Haji Hussain Haji Siddiq paid frequent visits and spent most enjoyable time with our guests. Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudhari and Mr. Banker also spent an hour with our guests along with Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Ahmed Siddiq Khatri. The gratitude and pleasure which the visitors expressed for the kindly hospitality and Islamic love was very touching. The Central Khilafat Committee gave Rs. 1,500 for their needs in the journey. There were nine officers, thirteen ladies and eight children, and it was a delight to see the bright pretty children receiving the visitors and kissing their hands and talking to them in Arabic and Turkish. The party included the two venerable Kazies of Busra, and several Custom and Police officers.

It will be interesting to note that in this were included an Armenian Christian and his niece, who were treated by the much abused Turks as their own, and they were treated by the Committee as equal members with other Mussalmans. They left for Constantinople on the 29th March by the Troopship s. s. Shuja after a stay of about four weeks. Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri, Haji Ismail Haji Ahmed, Mr. Akhtar Ali and the Moslem Volunteers saw them off, and were with them up to the last. Ladies and children were in tears and so were their hosts. Truly Islam knows no geographical boundaries.

BUGGA AND RATTAN.

SENTENCES REDUCED TO TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

FAQIR AND GHULAM HASSAN TO BE HANGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, March 31.

A Punjab Government press communique just issued states that the Governor-General-in-Council has now passed orders on the petitions for mercy of five condemned men in the Amritsar National Bank Murder Case. He has been pleased to commute to transportation for life setences of Bugga, Rattanchand and Manohar Singh but has declined to interfere on behalf of Faqir and Ghulam Hassan.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER UNDER GUARD!

A GENERAL'S RECEPTION AND EXCLUSION OF INDIANS.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes:—

The members of the Army Committee are sailing by this week's mail steamer. Their report will not be out for some months yet. The Committee met at Poona last week. As your readers will remember Sir Michael O'Dwyer is one of the members. He appears to have been very closely guarded wherever he accompanied the Committee. At Poona he was the guest of General Sir William Marshall, who is in charge of the Southern Command. The General had extra guards about his bungalow evidently for the protection of his guest. A reception was given in honour of the Committee but although there are Indian members on it not a single Indian was invited by the General and Lady Marshall. The Military are notorious for their aloofness from the Indian Communities and here is one more glaring instance of it. What is more it savours of discourtesy to the Indian members of the Committee.

WIND AND THUNDER STORM.

TEN MEN KILLED IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, March 31.

In the course of a severe wind and storm accompanied by rain and thunder on Friday evening in Moulmein, a [illegible] boats on the Martaban river were [illegible] resulting in six men being dr[illegible] lightning struck a corner of the [illegible] in the Kanoai village in Ha[illegible] district and a bullock which had [illegible] to the post was found dead. F[illegible] who were inside the monastery [illegible] for the sale of the bullock, were killed outright and six who were taking shelter from the storm sustained serious injuries, which necessitated their removal to the hospital.

A PUNJABI SHOT IN A TAXICAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, March 30.

Yesterday the Coroner and Jury began the inquest relating to the death on the 9th instant, of a Punjabi named Mukha who was shot in a taxi while it was proceeding along the Machua Bazar Street. The deceased was said to be implicated in a recent taxicab dacoity and a case was pending against him. In this connection another Punjabi by name Bilhithoo had been arrested and released on bail. The Police Surgeon deposed that death was due to a gun shot wound through the back. One Mohamedan who was with the deceased in the taxi was standing near a pan shop and aimed at the deceased with a pistol and caused his death. The inquest is proceeding.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, March 31.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in Bengal and few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar. The chief amounts:—Dhamo, Gauhati, Narayanganj and Jessore three quarters of an inch, Chittagong, Barisal and Mymensingh a half. A disturbance is approaching from Persia and temperature is high along western frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Northeast India and some rain in North-West Frontier Province.

GENERAL STRIKE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

SEVERAL DISTURBANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 1.

RIO DE JANEIRO:—General strike has been declared, and railway services are paralysed. The strikers are interfering with non-strikers, attacking the security guards and looting. There have been several disturbances. A considerable number of arrests have been made. Government is threatening drastic measures.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

INCREASES PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, March 27.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. March 31.

Melbourne.—The new tariff introduced into the House of Representatives protects new industries, encourages others and substantially increases preference to Britain.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

NEED OF HELP TO AID SOCIETY.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society was held last evening in the Corporation Hall, Sir John Heaton presiding. It was stated in the course of the report:—

Mr. Chitnis has been daily visiting the Common Prison at Umerkhadi, and the House of Correction at Byculla once a week. He finds out suitable cases of released prisoners and after proper investigation gives help according to the needs of the persons concerned. The visits of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni and Mr. S. R. Bhise to the Common Prison and to the House of Correction respectively for giving weekly lectures to the convicts on behalf of the Social Service League have proved useful in popularising the work of the Society amongst the convict population of the two jails.

PERSONS HELPED.

During the year under report 604 released prisoners were given help of one kind or other by the Society, as against 527 in the previous year. The total sum spent in giving assistance to the released prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,018-2-0 while that for the previous year was Rs. 1,552-1-0. Out of the total number of prisoners helped, 602 came from the Common Prison at Umerkhadi, one from the House of Correction at Byculla and one from Yeroda Central Prison. Of these, 397 were Hindus, 174 Mahomedans, 33 Christians; all except one were first offenders. Their ages varied from 18 to 75. 40 of them being below 20, 393 between 20 and 30, 135 between 30 and 40, 29 between 40 and 50 and seven above 50. Of those who were helped, 279 were convicted of theft, 126 of assault, 39 of breach of trust, 27 of receiving stolen property, 12 of rash driving, 59 of possessing opium, six of selling cocaine and 56 of various other offences. Among them 54 were women, four of whom were mill operatives, 20 fruit sellers, six ayahs, one cook, seven domestic servants and 16 following various other occupations. The majority of these women had been convicted of theft and trespassing.

Out of the total number of prisoners helped, 119 found regular employment, 63 of them being employed through the agency of the Society. Of this number, 64 got employment in mills and factories, 22 in docks, 28 in railway workshops, three as clerks in private offices and two as coachmen.

One hundred released prisoners were helped with tools and materials to restart their business—most of them belonging to the class of hawkers—eight being carpenters, three shoe-makers, two bidi makers, five tea and coffee sellers, three pan-supari sellers and one barber. The amount spent for this kind of assistance came to Rs. 391-4-0.

FOOD, CLOTHING AND PASSAGE.

Some monetary assistance for purchasing food was found to be necessary in the case of a very large number of released prisoners helped by the Society. The total number of persons who were thus helped was 411, and the amount spent on this head amounted to Rs. 1,260-4-0. The sum usually paid to the men for food varies from four annas to eight annas, and the assistance is not continued beyond a few days. Clothing and other articles of personal outfit were given to 85 persons at a total cost of Rs. 327-4-0. Tickets and passages costing in all Rs. 34-6 were given to eight persons to enable them to go to their native places.

Sixty-one persons took advantage of the temporary lodging facilities offered at the Society's rooms at Dongri. Only those persons who have no place to go to after their release, are allowed to stay in the Society's rooms, and that too for a short period.

As stated in the last annual report, the Society must have more decent quarters than those which it has got at present for giving temporary shelter to released prisoners, with one of the Agents as Resident Superintendent. This proposal is estimated to involve an annual expenditure of Rs. 4,000, if a small but detached house with enough accommodation for about 10 inmates is to be rented, and a Resident Superintendent is to be employed. The Society is anxious to provide for this as early as its finances permit. Negotiations have been opened with the Bombay Improvement Trust for a vacant plot of land situated at Byculla and the Secretaries have been authorised to settle terms with the Improvement Trust.

MAINTAINING TOUCH WITH PERSONS HELPED.

The system of visiting the released prisoners either in their homes or their place of work, which was begun at the end of 1917, was continued throughout the year. As many of the released prisoners who are helped by the Society have no settled homes, and do not follow any definite occupation, it is difficult to remain in touch with them and watch their progress. In spite of this difficulty, the Agent visited either at their homes or at their place of work more than 80 released prisoners out of the total of 119 who found regular work after release. In order that this work may be done efficiently, it is necessary for the Society to engage the services of another Agent to assist Mr. Chitnis. This again is a question of funds, and the Committee hope the necessary support will be forthcoming from the public.

The Police Court Agent Mr. G. K. Dixit has been working during the whole of the year under report. The Agent sees the first offenders before trial to acquaint himself with the circumstances of each case to keep himself in touch with and help the persons released after trial, brings to the notice of the Court any extenuating circumstances that he may be aware of and keeps the Magistrate informed every month of the doings of released persons. During the period, 479 persons were released. Out of these 326 were Hindus, 128 Mahomedans, 17 Christians and eight Parsees. Among them 106 were women. All these were first offenders. Their ages varied from 10 to 60. Of these four were below 10, 122 were between 10 and 20, 269 between 20 and 30, 61 between 30 and 40, 18 between 40 and 50 and five were between 50 to 60.

Out of the first offenders released 158 were convicted under Section 379, 309 under Section 380 and 12 were under other sections of the Indian Penal Code. Out of these released persons 228 were coolies, 51 labourers, 92 servants, seven students, 10 clerks, eight mill-hands, three goldsmiths, two tailors, one barber, one dhobi, three shoe-makers, 16 hawkers, five cooks, seven fitters, 12 carpenters, two victoria drivers, three cart drivers, four shop-keepers, one beggar, two masons, 11 sweepers, four crew, one watchman, one musician, two lamp-lighters, one boatman and one dyer.

Out of a number of 479 first offenders not more than seven were re-convicted. This fact clearly brings into evidence the good and efficient work done by the Society in bringing home the benefit of Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

During the year, there were 133 members on the register of the Society, including one Patron, 36 Life-members and 96 ordinary members.

FINANCES.

The annexed Revenue and Expenditure account of the Society shows a balance of Rs. 7,238-15-7 on hand at the commencement of the year under report. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,361-11-4 and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,173-11-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,426-15-11 at the close. Out of the total receipts, Rs. 1,500 were received as a contribution from Government, Rs. 1,500 from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 1,000 from the Western India Turf Club, Rs. 800 as contributions for Life-membership, Rs. 430 as general contributions and Rs. 131-11-4 as interest. The best thanks of the Committee are due to all those who have generously contributed towards the funds of the Society.

It will be seen from the above that the Society's work has been showing definite progress year after year, and that its financial burdens are increasing correspondingly. The appointment of an additional Agent and the provision of more decent quarters for giving temporary shelter to released prisoners, involve a considerable increase in the expenditure and the Committee earnestly hope that Government, public bodies, and the large-hearted citizens of Bombay will assist their efforts to reclaim from a life of crime many misguided men, whose continuance on the downward path it is necessary to prevent, in their own, as well as, in the interests of Society.

Sir John Heaton in moving that the report be adopted, said the continuance of the good work of the Society really depended upon the support which they received from the public. The Society really deserved the support for they were doing very good and beneficent work. He complimented the anonymous donor of Rs. 1,000 and said that that donation showed that their work was appreciated. He also complimented the members of the Committee for working with one common spirit, and common purpose. He praised the work done by Messrs. Mody, Dixit, Kulkarni and Bhise for the Society.

Mr. R. P. Masani seconded. He said the work done was very satisfactory. The Society had a very fair chance of reclaiming many prisoners if their efforts were adequately supported by the public. It might seem very surprising that in such city like Bombay such an organisation like this should be starving, but the fault was not of the public. The real dearth was of workers, for people were quite willing to assist the Society with money.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni said it was a very difficult matter to keep in touch with the released prisoners, as they had no permanent residence and generally slept on the footpaths. The Court visitors' work was of a very useful nature. He thought if they could advertise more, by issuing monthly reports, they would be able to get more help from the public.

REPORT PASSED.

The report was then passed, and the office-bearers for the coming year appointed.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated.

SURAT POLICE AND HOME RULERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For the last few months the police in some parts of the District of Surat are inquiring about the names of members of the Home Rule League and are unnecessarily harassing the poor and peaceful villagers. Will the police authorities of the District make inquiries or at least state the reason or reasons for such inquiry? Is this the way in which the New Era is to be ushered?—Yours, etc.,

"HOME RULER."

A MATTER FOR EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In last Friday's issue you have published a paragraph that "the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. C Griffith, O.B.E., to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, *vice* Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O., C.I.E., reverted as Superintendent of Police." "So far as I remember Mr. Vincent's appointment was not an "acting" one; and his sudden reverting from Commissionership to Superintendentship is a surprise to me as I think to many others. Is it a degradation? If so, do not the Government owe it to the public to issue a statement supporting their action. Mr. Vincent is at present, so far as the public is aware, in England. Has he been informed of this? Was he given an opportunity to resign? If so, is it that he preferred this alternative?—Yours, etc.,

INQUISITIVE.

Health Department Organisation.

BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Once more the Health Depatment is re-organised. The present scheme is attributed to Mr. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner. But sanitary science is no part of the equipment of the Indian Civil Service. It "has been prepared in consultation with the Acting Health Officer." But Dr. Sorab's acting appointment, was a mere stop-gap for the advent of Dr. Sandilands. No prudent Corporation consults Dr. Stop-gaps for promoting public health. Nevertheless, the rage for experiment was so overpowering that the Corporation threw overboard their normal practice, and adopted the scheme without even consulting Dr. Sandilands, the Health Officer. He will no doubt endure this unpardonable omission with philosophic resignation, but he should not tolerate such trifling into public health. No Medical Officer of Health worth his salt can approve of this scheme. Dr. Turner is reported to have smiled cynically at this amateurish architecture. Discussion, therefore, may still prove profitable in stimulating Dr. Sandilands to seize an early opportunity for formulating a fresh scheme incorporating all the advancement in Sanitary Administration. I would invite his attention to the formidable indictment against the Corporation and the Commissioner which Dr. Turner brought for the guidance of his successor just after he quitted the romantic and odoriferous Arcadia of Love Grove. He will then realize the electric energy required to move the car of progress in the Rotten Rows of Bombay with reasonable rapidity.

Wanted Ministry of Health.

Health is wealth—for the citizen, community and nation. The physique of the rejected conscripts and the ravages of war have driven this truth home to Englishmen fructifying in the creation of the Ministry of Health. Its object is to eliminate the C3 population from the A-one Empire, and make England a "home fit for heroes" in the words of Mr. Lloyd George. If a Ministry of Health is beneficial in the British Isles it is absolutely indispensable in India where six millions succumb in a single epidemic outbreak of influenza, and whose chief prdoucts are plague colera cobra and civil servant. A Minister of Health for the Province of Bombay is well within the revised, and refined materialism which Sir George Lloyd avowed in his post-prandial oration at the Corporation banquet. I suppose materialism and capitalism cannot be purified and spiritualised until some cardinal occupies Government House. Nevertheless, I trust this reformed edition of materialism will culminate in something substantial for this beautiful Isle of the Sea "where health and plenty cheer the labouring swain!" By the way, why does not the British Government appoint some Irish prelate Viceroy of Ireland? Where soldiers and civilians have failed, clericals are sure to be successful. We might advantageously revert to the days of Thomas a Becket or even of Cardinal Richelieu. Verbum sapienti!

Curative Vs. Preventive Medicine.

The establishment of the Ministry of Health has brought into prominence the question of the comparative value of curative and preventive medicine. Curative medicine has been the Good Samaritan in Europe from the days of Aesculapius; and in India from the days of the Diluge. Preventive medicine, according to Sir John Simon's "English Sanitary Institutions," attracted some attention in ancient Rome as evidenced by its sanitary institutions; and in England by Tudor legislation and the Court Sect of Birmingham, but the real pioneer of sanitation was Chadwick who went to his grave preaching *"Vanitas vanitatum omnia Ventas"* without *sanitas*. Preventive medicine has now escaped the fate of being housed in a sepulchre, but it is still in its infancy. The infant, however, threatens to overwhelm curative medicine. The Sanitary Inspector's Association in England of which Sir James Crichton-Brown is the President, resolved in 1918 as follows:—"That in the national interest it is of vital importance that in the Public Health Administration of the future the curative section should not become so paramount as to overshadow the work of practical sanitation. The healthy must be kept fit, and the robust strong. This is essentially the work of the Sanitary Inspector." The reasonableness of this view has been recognised by the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector on the staff of the Ministry of Health.

Prevention better than Cure.

Prevention is better than cure—unquestionably Some enthusiasts anticipate the millenium from the operation of preventive medicine, when man's power of resistance to diseases will be so great and effective that bacilli and bacteriae will become as innocuous as Turkish delight; and the doctor's trade will be confined to curing cases of vice, wear and tear, and accidents. A healthy rivalry between the two branches is commendable; but a conflict would be a misfortune. In a well-regulated Sanitary Administration there ought to exist cordial co-operation. "The fact is" says Sir James Crichton-Browne "that preventive and curative medicines are, and always must be, closely interlaced." The same interlacing is advisable in practical sanitation. The curative branch is mainly in the hands of Medical Practitioners. "The general medical practitioner is our first line of defence against preventible disease; it often devolves upon him to set our sanitary machinery in motion, and it is of the utmost importance that through him curative and preventive medicine should be kept in touch with each other" (Vide Sir James Crichton-Browne's Presidential Address on the Sanitary Journal of October, 1918). This is not the case in Bombay. There is no antagonism or friction between them but they are not in touch with the municipal public health administrators. They are bound to notify certain infectious diseases, but there their collaboration ends. It ought not to be difficult to devise some scheme for the systematic employment of the general medical practitioners in connection with the curative branch of the Health Department.

Philonthrophic Agencies.

Abundant materials are available in Bombay. The outbreak of plague demonstrated this in the various voluntary institutions established to cope with it. The Maratha Plague Hospital is one of its pleasant reminiscences. Dr. Choksy is somewhat ungenerous in his appreciation of the "philanthropy of Bombay Citizens when he writes that philanthropic voluntary agencies come to the help of this Municipality in the actual work of taking medical relief to the homes of the poor for the first time in 1918, during the Influenza epidemic." Dr. Turner was far more emphatic in his appreciation. "The response to the appeal was very graifying" he wrote. "Volunteers in large numbers came forward and in a very short time relief measures were organised on a scale and in a manner which do credit to those energetic gentlemen and the City." Professionals, amateurs and laymen vied with one another in rendering relief, even students from Arts and Medical Colleges at the risk of their lives. "Table Dispensaries" were opened in "about 100 places where supplies of medicines and milk" were dispensed free of charge. Even the Western India Turf Club who have to control golden gangs operating on the race-course are willing to give gold from their overflowing coffers for medical relief. I do not know how far Dr. Choksy is justified in declaring that "the work of these agencies being entirely novel and without experience could not be organised on a systematic basis," but he is fully justified in suggesting a "permanent organisation for the purpose." His scheme, which he outlined before the Bombay Medical Union for co-operation between the Health Department and various voluntary agencies such as the Hindu Medical Association, the Humanitarian League, the Social Service League, the Radiant Club, the Students' Brotherhood, the Students' Federation, St. John Ambulance Corps with its various Divisions, Hindu, Parsi, and Cosmopolitan, appears to have been approved by the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation, but rejected by Mr. Monie. Mr. Monie says that the method of securing voluntary workers in serious epidemics is "not likely to work satisfactorily, and there has been practically no response to the appeal to medical men to register for employment under the Municipality during epidemics by having a "reserve of medical graduates on the municipal staff" and to "to employ it, when there are no epidemics, on food inspection and general medical and sanitary work." It is not for a laymen life myself, to criticise the combination of the curative and preventive functions in the sanitary inspectors. I feel that men usually engaged in preventive work are not gratified for the curative work in cholera, influenza or other epidemic diseases. To employ such men to treat the victims of epidemics at the most critical moment of their lives, when the most skilled treatment is required, strikes me as entirely wanting in a sense of responsibility to the patients concerned. Yet this is what the Corporation has sanctioned without consulting Dr. Sandilands. I would appeal to the Medical Profession in Bombay to consider this part of the scheme carefully and give the City the benefit of their expert opinion.

Helth administration and Medical Practitioners.

I am not at all surprised that there has been no response for registration. It is vain to expect the general medical practitioners to become municipal servants during the period of epidemics. What is wanted is a scheme for utilising the general medical practitioners and the philanthropic bodies in the Health Administration of the City. We have various institutions in working in Bombay. There is the "Infant Welfare Centres" started by Lady Willingdon and continued by the Hon. Lady Lloyd. There is Lady Willingdon's Maternity Homes. There is the League for combatting Venereal Diseases with its Dispensary at Lamington Road and its Doctor and Nurse which the generosity of the Turf Club has montained by its donation of Rs. 35,000. These are excellent institutions. Some people devote themselves to the work with earnestness, others look upon it as a fashionable pastime. No one "desires to disparage fashionable crusades of the day," but "the magnitude and complexity" of the problems require this work should be undertaken by Government or Municipalities. As obligatory duties to the people Lady Willingdon's Maternity Homes were transferred to the Corporation. In private hands they would probably prove short-lived. I believe that the philanthropists would be better engaged if they concentrated their energy in raising funds for such work and handing it over to the Health Officer for expenditure.

The momentous question.

In my next contribution I shall suggest a scheme for utilising these forces and factors. But I cannot conclude this portion without a quotation from the presidential address of Sir James Crichton-Browne at the Conference of Sanitary Inspectors to London in 1918. "But the momentous question is: How are we to do this? (i.e. save the lives of 1,000 infants weekly as suggested by Lord Rhondda) and the popular answer to that question at the moment would almost certainly be an extension of social work for the welfare of mothers and infants. There has been of late years a zealous and philanthropic propaganda in favour of schools for mothers, infant welfare centres, ante-natal clinics, baby weeks, baby exhibitions and domiciliary guidance by health visitors, and the belief undoubtedly is, that it is to these agencies that we must look for the saving of infant life. But that belief does not appear to be well-founded. I would be the last to disparage in any way the benefits conferred by these agencies. I have earnestly advocated their adoption in our large towns. . . . . but on infant mortality they have as yet made no appreciable impression. They do not go to the root of the matter. . . . Maternity and infant welfare work, admirable as it is and deserving of support, must not be accepted as having been up to now in any material degree preventive of infant mortality, and it would be unfortunate should it be allowed to usurp the place of practical measures of much more importance in that relation upon which administrative effort should be concentrated in the first instance. It is really to you, practical working sanitarians, that we must look for the rescue of the little ones, who now perish miserably in their first lap. "I would plead for some systematic collaboration between the practical sanitarian the philanthropist and volunteers under the curative side of the Health Administration. In my next I shall suggest such a Scheme.

(To be continued.)

INCREASED WHEEL-TAX.

HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' REPRESENTATION.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding, when consideration was given to a letter to the President, from the Honorary Secretary Hack Victoria Owners' Association stating that they had received a letter from the Municipality in respect of the revision of the rates of wheel-tax for the second half of the year 1920; that it was apparent that people carrying on the trade of hack Victoria were very unfortunate in so far as they were under a special scrutiny of the authorities concerned; that although a substantial increase had been made in the daily charges for keeping animals at the Bai Sakarbai Hospital, their representation with regard to the revision of the rates of fare for Victorias plying for hire had not been considered and that an additional increase in taxes had been imposed instead upon them which would tend to cripple their business and requesting that they might be freed from the burden of the addition made in the wheel tax.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that the applicants be informed that their request could not be complied with.

FIRE IN A COTTON GODOWN

DAMAGE ESTIMATED OVER A LAKH.

A fire took place in a cotton godown situated opposite the Prince of Wales Press at Arthur Bundur on Wednesday morning. The roof rapidly caught fire, owing to the flames spreading though the whole of the godowns. Mr. Greenop and his assistants did their best in keeping the fire confined to the building, and Mr. Scully with the help of his assistants removed a number of bales from the godown. By 7-30 a.m. the fire was conquered, and the whole of the godown was flooded with water. The godown contained about 2,900 fully pressed bales of cotton belonging to Mr. Khimji Visram and all of them were damaged by both fire and water. The damage is estimated at Rs 1,18,000 and is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

NOTES ON "GRAND NATIONAL."

This race can date from 1839 but it was some time later that a governing body was formed to govern steeplechasing. The intention was that the race should be for amateur riders, yet curiously enough when Lottery won the first year, the professional jockey Jun Mason was up. Capt. Little was the first amateur rider to win in 1848 with Chandler, whose record jump is so often referred to.

The race is 4 miles 856 yards—a few yards more or less and there are no fewer than thirty "jumps" of different varieties including "Valentines Brook." "Beecher's Brook," "The Open Ditch." "The Water Jump" and so on. All the jumps except the last two named which are the fifteenth and sixteenth are taken twice, the course being two circuits with a deviation to miss "The Open Ditch" and "The (15 ft. 6 in.) Water Jump" a second time.

In 1916, 1917 and 1918, the race was decided at Gatwick, twenty-four runners constitute a record since 1911, when the amateur Mr. R. P. Anthony won on Glenside. Then there were twenty-six runners but the next year when Jeory M. won there were twenty-four winners. Troytown, this year's winner, is a seven year old gelding by Tria-Diana owned by Major Gerrard, carrying 11st 9lbs, and the second horse Turk II. belonging to Mr. C. Willcox is a ten-year old brown gelding by Turk's Cap-Ethel's Darling, trained by the Hon. A. Hastings at Wroughton, Swindon, which carried 9st. 7lbs. From the betting, the result does not come as a surprise as was the case when Rubi American bred, won in 1908 at 66 to 1.

The late King Edward once won the Grand National in 1900 with Ambush II., the same year that Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby and St. Leger with Diamond Jubilee.

The late Sir C. Assheton-Smith won the great Steeplechase thrice with Cloister in 1892. Jerry M. in 1912 and Covercoat in 1913. Capt. Mechael also won three times.

Of the three placed horses, only Turk II. ran last year when Poethlyn, carrying the record weight of 12st. 7lbs. won, which weight by the way, was also carried by Cloister, Manifesto an Jerry M.

INDIAN WOMEN'S FANCHISE.

A QUESTION OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMEN.

The following has been sent by Mrs. Herabai A. Tata from London for publication:—

The following letter was addressed to the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, by the Secretary of the British Dominions Women Citizens' Union.

In view of the fact that the Councils of India will shortly have to consider the question of granting the Franchise to the women of India, I venture on behalf of every one of the affiliated societies of this Union to address you as follows:—

We of the Self-Governing Dominions are keenly aware that we have no right to express an opinion upon any question which concerns the people of India alone. But the world has happily passed the time when any civilised nation could act without taking into account the effect of such action upon all other civilised nations. As women we have learned to feel that justice granted to the women of any one country is a step forward in the highest interest of all. We, therefore, respectfully beg that you will use your influence to the utmost in securing for the women of India the same political rights as you are endeavouring to secure for the men.

The following is the reply of Mr. Montagu to the above letter.

I am directed by Mr. Montagu to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th February. He cordially endorses your statement that the time is passed when any civilised nation could act without taking into account the effect of such action upon all other civilised nations. As regards the application of this principle to the question of Women's Franchise in India, he would suggest that inter-action can best be secured by the pressure of public opinion on the Legislative Councils to which the decision has been entrusted by the Imperial Parliament; and he would be among the first to welcome signs that this influence was being legitimately exerted and meeting with a sympathetic response. But he is sure that it is not suggested in your letter that he should use his official authority to intervene in any way on a question which has been left to the people of India through their accredited representatives to determine for themselves.

In acknowledgment of this reply the Hon. Secretary of the B. D. W. C. U. has thanked Mr. Montagu and told him that a letter on the same lines as the one sent to him, has been sent to the President and members of the Imperial Legislative Council, Delhi, to the President and members of the Legislative Council, Bombay, and to members of the Governor's Executive Council, Bombay.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE COMMITTEE.

BOMRAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATIONS PROTEST.

The President of the Bombay Presidency Association has sent the following message to Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industry:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have learned with considerable concern that a Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council was appointed during the last Session to report on so vital a question as the introduction of a policy of Imperial Preference in Indian Tariff arrangements. The Council recognise the necessity of appointing such a Committee; but the importance and magnitude of the question demanded its examination by a representative Commission charged with powers of receiving public evidence, on which Indian industrial and commercial interests were adequately represented. It is regretted that such a course was not adopted. The Council respectfully suggest, therefore, that the scope of the enquiry of the Committee appointed recently should be restricted only to a preliminary survey of the statistics relating to the question.

"The Council particularly wish to bring to the notice of the Government that it would be very inexpedient to rush the consideration of this important issue, which has been before the Government of India from 1903 onwards without an adequate examination of the question by a Commission."

BUREAUCRATIC DISPENSATION!

REWARD FOR PUNJAB'S WAR SERVICES!

MARTIAL LAW THRUST ON GUJRAT.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REVELATIONS.

The following is the concluding portion of the Chapter V of the Congress Committee's Report on the Martial Law regime in the Punjab:

18—LYALLPUR.

Lyallpur is the Head Quarters of the Lyallpur District. It is a new town containing a population of over 15,000. It is one of the largest depots for the exportation of wheat in the province. There was a spontaneous and complete *hartal* on the 6th April, and there was a public meeting also, at which resolutions were passed and carefully prepared, written out speeches, moderate in tone, were delivered. The meeting was held after due consultation with the authorities. Nothing happened up to the 12th. But, by that time, the news of the arrests of Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Kichlew and Dr. Satyapal had arrived and also about the firing at Lahore and Amritsar. This brought about another spontaneous *hartal*. The leaders tried to avoid it, but they were not able to control the feelings of the people. They, however, rendered to the authorities great assistance in observing peace. Rumours about the alleged firing of the Golden Temple had considerably disturbed the Sikh population specially, and the *hartal* was prolonged. But, through the tact and vigilance of the leaders, the *hartal* was broken up on the 15th. There was no disturbance whatsoever in the town. Wires were cut near Lyallpur, but there was no connection between the wire-cutting and the *hartal* or any person in Lyallpur. Bundles of *Bhusa* (chaff), stacked at the station, were burnt. This was considered to be the work of incendiaries. Innocent people were arrested and put to a lot of trouble in this connection, but upon a claim made on behalf of the Secretary of State for compensation, a full enquiry was held and the magistrate dismissed the claim, and found that the burning of *Bhusa* was not the work of incendiaries. Unfortunately, the enquiry was held too late for the protection of the innocent people. We have annexed the judgment to the statments recorded by us. The magistrate says, "The *Bhusa* appears to have gone on fire between 8-15 p.m. and 8-45 p.m. The fire was noticed by the picket at about 8-40. The night was dark, there was strong wind blowing from the direction of the factories at the time. This wind later developed into a dust storm of great violence.

"The stack or rather pyramid of bales which was nearest to the factories had taken fire. The fire had begun on the side nearest to the factories. The *sirki* covering or roof over the bales had caught fire. The fire communicated itself to the bales at once. The *chaukidar* of the *Bhusa* stacks was absent at the time. The store keeper or the Officer in charge of baling operations arrived shortly after the fire had begun. I reached the spot with cavalry very shortly after the fire had begun. A few people from the factories, a few members of the Municipal Staff and the store-keeper alluded to above were the only persons on the spot when I arrived. There was no information of any crowd having visited the stacks or of any single person having been seen near the stacks. The absence of the chaukidar seems to have been due to laziness and not to have been arranged or premeditated. Neither patrol nor picket saw anything suspicious in the vicinity of the goods yards. The subsequent dust storm and the covering of the ground by foot-prints of the kelpers who tried to prevent the fire spreading to other stacks prevented all possibility of evidence.

"A very exhaustive police enquiry was made; no trace of anything bearing on the burning of *bhusa* came out. There were some approvers in the Lyallpur cases, who were associates of and in the secrets of those those who were convicted in the Lyallpur disorders. None of these however had any information to give in regard to the burning of the *bhusa*, which does not seem to have formed part of the plans of their associates.

"There was a strong suspicion at the time that this was the work of an incendiary, because,

(1) Similar acts had occurred elsewhere in connection with the disorders.
(2) A plot to burn *bhusa* had been alleged to have existed at Toba Tek Singh.
(3) Of the fact that goods had been removed from the goods yard the day before.

"The police enquiry, however, has failed to connect the burning of this *bhusa* with the act of any incendiary or with any riot or rioters. Those convicted in jail in Lyallpur disorder were questioned by me. They have now, after conviction, no object in concealing what they knew, and have given information on a number of other points, but none of them have any information to give about the *bhusa*.

"I have examined the theory of whether it was the act of some villager or villagers, but no clue has been obtained.

"Four factories were working on the day in question. One of them was in close proximity to the stacks. During the winter months no fires were caused to the *bhusa* by factories working; but since April, there have been a number of fires in piles of open cotton in factory yards, due to cinders from chimneys, etc. It is possible, though not likely on account of the distance, that this may have been the cause of the *bhusa* fire.

"I have been unable to find anything, except suspicion, to point to this injury having arisen from riot and unlawful assembly within the area.

"I am unable, therefore, to make the assessment contemplated in Section 15 A (2) (c) of the Police Act."

"NO RIOTS OR DISTURBANCES."

Incidentally, the Magistrate has remarked, "there were no riot or disturbances at Lyallpore that day; though shops were shut, no disorder or unlawful assemblies were noticed in the town itself." (St. 517 A).

So much was Lyallpur free from violent tendencies, that Mr. B. W. Smith, Superintendent of Police, in giving his evidence before the Hunter Committee, said that Martial Law was not "essential," though he considered it was "desirable" and yet there was all the military display, all the terrorism, prosecutions, salaming orders, restrictions upon travelling and unwarrantable attempts to discredit and to undermine the influence, such as it was, of the natural leaders of the people.

It was not before the 22nd that arrests were commenced. Lala Chint Ram Thapar says:—

"On the 22nd, the people were not even out of their beds, when machine guns were placed all round the city which was surrounded by British Soldiers. About twelve people were arrested, I being one amongst them. . .On the 2nd of May, we were produced before the court, handcuffed in twos. We protested. . . . In this way, we were taken from jail to court and from court to jail, and as long as we remained in the court, we remained handcuffed and were not allowed to sit. Efforts were made to make me an approver, and an autograph letter of the Deputy Commissioner was sent to me through a friend of mine.' But the witness was unbending. After conviction, the prisoners were taken to Lahore. The witness says:—"At about 11 a.m. in the scorching heat, we had to walk from the jail to the station with hand-cuffs and fetters on. Our ankles were wounded owing to the fetters." (St. 521, P. 664).

Lala Bodh Raj, Chairman of the District Congress Committee, Director of the Punjab National Bank, Limited,, at Lyallpur, and Vice-Chairman of M. A. S. High School Committee, a legal practitioner of 22 years' standing, was also among those who were arrested. Unlike the Gujranwala District, the prisoners were told what charge they were to be tried under. It was under Sec. 143 of the Indian Penal Code regarding the formation of unlawful assembly. So they applied for bail and the application was rejected on the ground that some other charges, too, were under contemplation. Describing the treatment, whilst under detention, the witness says that although under-trial prisoners are entitled to have their own food from their houses their application that they should be allowed to have their own food brought to them, was not only rejected but they were taunted with this that "as they could observe fast, they should be satisfied with jail food". During the trial, they were kept standing from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. They, therefore, requested that they should be allowed to have refreshment during the day at their own expense. It was allowed for the first day, but for the rest of the days they were told that they were not entitled to it. The Magistrate refused to allow them the inspection of records before or after the commencement of the proceedings, and yet they were asked to name the defence witnesses. (St. 517). Lala Amir Chand arrived at Lyallpur on domestic business on the 13th April. He had arrived from Calcutta at Lahore on the 5th April. He, too, was arrested. The trial was postponed from time to time at the instance of the authorities. The last date fixed was the 14th of June, but, suddenly without a warrant, the date was anticipated and the trial took place on the 5th of June. The witness says, he was convicted without being able to produce his witnesses. He was charged afresh on the 6th and was sentenced to undergo imprisonment for 3 months, and on the 18th of June he was awarded 2 years' imprisonment. In common with so many sentences that were revised by the Lieutenant-Governor, his sentence had also undergone revision and he was discharged on the 18th of September. He was arrested again and made to furnish security, but for reasons best known to them, the police withdrew the case. The witness states that he subsequently learnt that he was arrested on the suspicion that he might have destructive instruments with him, as he had come from Bengal. He concludes:—"This was why the officers came with pistols; in their hands to my house to arrest me." (St. 524).

TRIALS OF PLEADERS.

Sardar Sant Singh, Vakil, gives a graphic description of the trial of the pleaders and others. He shows how at every step they were obstructed in their defence, and delay was caused, during which time, they were kept under detention, and although the case was not finished when Martial Law ceased to exist, they were convicted. Fortunately, as the trial was finished after Martial Law, they were able to appeal. The convictions were pronounced to be illegal by the Superior Court, and the cases were remanded for retrial. They were then released on 23rd July, but they were promptly re-arrested, though this time they were allowed out on bail.

They, therefore, all in good faith, restarted their practice, but they were immediately sent for by the Magistrate, and informed that they were still under-trial men, and were "guilty of improper conduct" for resuming their practice. The witness says that although the warning was concluded in the form of advice, they considered it prudent not to resume practice. The last act in the drama, however, was not yet finished. On the 1st of October, non-bailable warrants were issued.

They were arrested, and the witness says, "we were subjected to the indignity of sleeping in a dirty room, on dirty mattings on the floor; our request to send us to the judicial lock-up in the jail was disregarded." Ultimately, however, owing to the agitation that was set up by the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Imperial Council regarding this atrocity, the proceedings were withdrawn and the pleaders discharged from detention. (St. 516).

READING PAPER ON SATYAGRAHA—AN OFFENCE.

Mr. Ram Dass Chhokra, Barrister-at-law, says that, for the offence of reading a paper on *Satyagraha*, he as interned "within the municipal limits of Lyallpore,' and this internment lasted till the abrogation of Martial Law." "But," he says, "an order, which was harder than the one of internment, was one regarding the fixing of Martial Law notices at my office in the Kacherry Bazar. My office is at a distance of at least ½ a mile from my residential house, and to guard the Martial Law notices from such a distance at the risk of one's complete liberty was a very hard job. I made a modest request to the Commander in regard to this matter, which was not, however, granted. I said to the Commander that as my office was at a considerable distance from my house, the Martial Law notices might be handed over to me personally instead of being fixed to my office during my absence, for, in the latter case they might be torn away before I came to know of their existence. I also made a second request to him, and that was that I might be allowed to paste the notices on to a board, which I would make arrangements to exhibit at my office during the day time, but which could be put away during night, and so I could be saved the night watch of notices. The Commander said those were quite reasonable requests and he would consult the Deputy Commissioner and let me know. The next day, I was informed that I could go to the office of the Superintendent of Police every evening, and find out if there were any Martial Law notices. As regards the second request, he kept perfect silence.

I saw the Deputy Commissioner after these orders had been passed against me, and asked him bluntly why I was being prosecuted. He said he had not been receiving good reports about me. I said, "That is exactly what I have come to know. Will you kindly tell me specifically what it is that you have against me." He promised to look up Police papers. I went to him twice after this, but each time I was informed that he had had no time to do so. And I do not know, till now, the reasons for the strange action of the authorities." (St. 520).

The pressure, put upon witnesses to give false evidence, was practically of the same character, as described elsewhere. A remarkable expression was made use of by an officer to a witness, who was expected to give evidence in particular, "*ya takht le, ya takhta milega*," meaning, 'choose between the throne and the gallows." If the witness gave evidence as desired, he was to be free; if he did not, imprisonment was to be his lot (St. 530). See also Statements 518, 522, 525, 526, 531, 533, 536, 537 and 548.

19—GUJRAT.

Gujrat is a historic place, famous for the battle of Gujrat during the Sikh war. It has a population of nearly 20,000. It is a Railway Station, beyond Wazirabad, on the main line, and nine miles from it.

An attempted *hartal* for the 6th April was prevented by the efforts of a local merchant, Lala Ram Chand Tandon, the President of the Sanatana Dharma Sabha. But on the 13th, some students from Lahore and belonging to Gujrat, as also a party that had gone to Wazirabad for the *Baisakhi* festival, returned by the late night train about 11 p.m. They formed themselves into a kind of procession, and entered the town, crying out against the Rowlatt Act. In the morning, they spread the news of the doings in Lahore and other places, and succeeded in inducing the shop keepers to close their shops. The *hartal* having taken place, the authorities sent for the Municipal Commissioners, and asked them to keep watch in their respective wards. Accordingly, during the night of the 14th, they, with the help of their friends, looked after their respective wards, and nothing untoward happened during the night. On the 15th, the boys and others who had joined them proceeded to the Mission School, and asked the Head Master to close it. The latter, however, refused, and is said even to have caned some of the boys. Thereupon, the boys threw stones at the windows and smashed some panes. They did similar damage at the Station, burnt some papers, but before they could do anything more than break a few window panes, they were fired upon, and they dispersed. There were no casualties.

"IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY."

There was nothing beyond the above incidents. No responsible person had taken part in the promotion of the *hartal* or in what followed. Yet Martial Law was proclaimed in Gujrat on the 19th April. Mr. Williamson, the Deputy Commissioner, knew nothing about the Martial Law. He did not want it, and when he received a telegram announcing Martial Law, he questioned whether it could be Gujrat, in the Punjab, at all. He thought it must be Gujrat, in the Bombay Presidency. But he was mistaken, and Gujrat, which had done nothing to deserve it, was handed over to the Military, and remained under their sway till Martial Law was done away with in June.

In Gujrat, there are two factions, in one of which local officials seem to be involved. The other is headed by Seth Charag Din, a prominent citizen, and, till recently, an Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner. The official faction, therefore, appears to have determined upon breaking up their opponents. And Mr. Har Gopal, a Barrister of Gujrat, and others were arrested and detained in custody for a long time, they were tried by the Martial Law Tribunal and honorably acquitted; the judges remarking that the officials who had given evidence on behalf of the prosecution had perjured themselves. Lala Ram Chand Tandon, who had assisted the authorities during the War, and who holds Government *Sanads* for various acts, was also harassed. Respectable pleaders and others had their houses searched without the slightest cause.

Seth Chirag Din himself was dispossessed of his magistracy and commissionership. He holds several *Sanads* from the Viceroy downwards. He holds a Kaisar-i-Hind medal. He was responsible for singly supplying 200 recruits. We invite attention to our selection of the Gujarat Statements. Mr. Har Gopal applied for permission to prosecute the officials concerned for perjury, but the permission has not been granted.

All the other hardships, referred to in the other districts, were the lot of the residents of Gujrat also. It may be stated that there has been no political life in Guirat. It does not boast of even a District Congress Committee.

A punitive police has been imposed upon Gujrat without any justification whatsoever. A tax of Rs. 42,000 has been fixed, and is to be exacted in six instalments. The first instalment has already been collected. Strange as it may appear, one-fourth of it has been exacted from Lala Ram Chand Tandon, and one-fourth from some pleaders. We consider that the incidence of the tax is as inequitable as the tax itself.

20—JALALPUR JATTAN.

This is a small-village in the Gujrat District, about eight miles from Gujrat. It is an important weaving centre.

There was no *hartal* here on the 6th April. On the 15th, however, what may be termed a sympathetic *hartal* took place. There was no damage done by the crowd. A procession was formed, in which all participated. A telegraph wire was cut by some one during the night of the 15th or 16th.

Apparently, for this offence, Martial Law was duly proclaimed Arrests of respectable people followed. Seventeen were arrested in all. One was discharged without being brought up before the court. The others were produced before the Martial Law Commission. Of these, ten were discharged and the remaining six were sentenced to a variety of terms of imprisonment.

School boys, including little children, had to attend the Thana three times a day during Martial Law.

An indemnity of Rs. 12,000 has been imposed on this village without any justification One-sixth of it has already been collected.

21.—MALAKWAL.

Malakwal, an important railway junction, is reached from Lala Musa which is on the main line, and which is over ten miles from Gujrat. It has a population of 3,000. At Malakwal, on the 17th April, some men probably railway labourers, had torn down a rail, thus endangering the lives of passengers. A train was, as a matter of fact, derailed, but happily no damage was done.

In the following Chapter the Committee deal with the Punjab and the part played by the Punjabees in the War.

THE PUNJAB.

(HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL.)

Historically the Punjab may be considered the most important province of India. It was here that the Aryas of Vedic times first made their home. It was here that the hymns of the Rig Veda were first chanted. It was to this province, at the great University of Taxila, that seekers after knowledge flocked from various parts of the world. It was in this province that the Pandus and the Kaurus, the great heroes of the Mahabharata, fought out their great battles.

It was here that Osiris, King of Egypt, first touched Indian soil and Semiramis, Queen of Assyria, who at the head of her vast armies trying her fortune for the dominion of India, suffered a crushing defeat. The Scythians and Tartars and Persians had to measure swords with the sons of the Punjab in their attempts to penetrate into India. It was in this province that Alexander the Great, though victorious for the first time met a foe, under King Porus, who shattered his dream of a world-wide dominion.

The Punjab proper is the land watered by the five rivers, the Sutlej, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum, from which it derives its name. It is situated in the North-West of India, and is bounded on the north by a portion of the Himalayas and Kashmir, on the west by the Indus, on the South by Sindh and Rajputana, and on the east by the river Jana.

The present area of the Punjab is 135,773 square miles, out of which a little less than 100,000 square miles is directly under British rule, the rest being ruled by Indian Prnices and Chiefs. The population in 1911 was slightly less than 20 millions. The Province used to be much larger before, but in 1901 it was partitioned and a new province, now called the N. W. Frontier Province was carved out of it. Another slice was taken off in 1912, when the Capital of the British Indian Empire was shifted to Delhi, and the city of Delhi and a part of the surrounding territory were constituted into a distinct province.

The Punjab is inhabited mostly by Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs. The Sikhs have their home in the Punjab and number about 3½ millions. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, but other industries are making headway and a considerable number of factories worked by steam have sprung up in various towns of the Punjab.

PUNJAB'S CONTRIBUTION TO WAR.

The Punjab supplies the flower of the British Indian Army. During the late war the contribution of the Punjab to the army was the largest of all the provinces of India.

Among the fighting classes the Sikhs hold the foremost place and Rajputs and Jats of the western and southern parts are mostly Mussalmans and those of the eastern and northern parts are Hindus. The Jats of the Central Punjab are mostly Sikhs.

We give in Sir Michael O'Dwyer's own words the Punjab's war contribution in men. Speaking on the 7th April last, Sir Michael O'Dwyer said:—

"I have spoken so often about the war and Punjab's share in it during the last year, that I need say but little today. We started the War with 100,000 men in the Army.

"In 1917 I was able to tell you that in the first 2½ years of the war we had raised 124,000 combatants. In the next year we raised over 127,000 and a year ago the total was over a quarter of a million. We were then in the most critical stage of the war and in response to His Majesty's August Message and the Premier's appeal, I asked the Province to raise another 200,000 men including 180,000 fighting men within a year. Many people thought, that was an extravagant demand. Those people did not knnow the spirit of the Punjab. April and May 1918 were the harvest months and we advisedly did not push recruiting. But 21,000 men were enrolled.

"From June to September the recruiting campaign was carried on everywhere with great enthusiasm, and in those four months 78,000 men or over 19,500 per month joined the colours. In October owing to the influenza epidemic the number dropped to 14,426 and in November wehn we were about to make a fresh effort our enemies collapsed and hostilities came to an end, and the number fell to 6,313, but in six months from June to November we had raised 99,000 men, or half of the total promised, including 1,00,000 combatants. If the need had continued, we should have completed our quota of 200,000. As it is, we can claim to have raised about 360,000 combatants during the four years of war, or more than half the total raised in the Indian Empire, excluding, of course, the splendid contribution from our gallant neighbours and allies in Nepal.

"The distribuion of the 355,000 combatants by main religions and tribes is roughly as follows:—

Muhammadans		170,000
Pathans	5,000	
Muhammadans from North & Central Punjab, commonly known as Punjabi Muhammadans	136,000	
Muhammadans from South Punjab	25,000	
Kashmiris	1,500	
Other Muhammadans	2,500	
Sikhs		90,000
Hindus		90,000
Jats	30,000	
Dogras	24,000	
Other Rajputs	10,000	
Ahirs	10,000	
Gujars	6,000	
Gaur Brahmans	5,000	
All others	5,000	
Punjabi Christians		4,000

"The Muhammadans forming 5/9th of the population gave 48 per cent. of the recruits, Hindus with 3/9 of the population, furnished ¼th, while the Sikhs though only 1/9 of the population also furnished ¼th.

"As I said last year the fighting men were drawn almost exclusively, and the non-combatants mainly from the rural population, both for Army and even in the Indian Defence Force the Towns-folk made but a slight response to the call for men, though they helped generously in the War Loan. But most of the rural Hindus did splendidly in recruiting and their proportionate recruitment, though much below that of the Sikhs is nearly equal to that of the Punjabi Muhammadans."

The administration of the Punjab is carried on by a Lieutenant Governor, who has a Legislative Council under him—the members of which are partly elected and partly nominated.

The capital of the Punjab is and has always been at Lahore, which is a big town with a population of about 250,000, situated at a distance of about 1200 miles from Calcutta, 300 miles from Delhi, 784 miles from Karachi, and 1162 miles from Bombay.

The Province is divided into 5 divisions under Commissioners, comprising 28 Districts under Deputy Commissioners or Collectors, viz., Ambala Division comprising the Eastern part of the Punjab including Simla, the Summer Head Quarters of the Government of India; Jullundur, including the mountainous and sub-mountainous parts, Lahore the Central parts, Rawalpindi the North-Western and Multan the Western part of the Punjab.

MADRAS GOVT. EXODUS.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 30.

There was a heated discussion at to-day's Legislative Council meeting over the Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer's exodus resolution. The mover urged among other things that the headquarters of the Government must be at the centre of intellect and opinion of the whole Presidency. He wanted that individual taste or fancy should not enter into consideration of the question. Several members supported the resolution. Some were opposed to the exodus being prolonged to a period of seven months while supporting a shorter term. Among the European non-official members, Mr. Simpson opposed the exodus on principle and Mr. Mcphail supported the resolution as far as it affected the future Government. He said if the mover had waited another year, the question would have solved itself. The Hon. Mr. Todhunter opposing the resolution referred to the various steps taken by his Excellency which had reduced the objection taken to the exodus. He mentioned heavy work before them and advantages accruing from the exodus. In conclusion he said it would not be good to stop the exodus for the present year and the Council ought not to fetter the action of the future Government. The resolution was lost by 21 votes against 18.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN U. P.

EXTENSION OF LONG DISTANCE ANNOUNCED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 30.

An extension of long distance telephone system is announced. Public telephone call offices are being opened in Lucknow Allahabad, Cawnpore and Naini Tal, principal telegraph offices, post offices, and railway stations in the United Provinces. Communication between these places will be possible at a moderate charge for a call of three minutes' duration.

MILITARY OFFICER VS. CHAUFFEUR.

FORMER APOLOGISES FOR BODILY HURT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Mar. 30.

The case in which Gopalan, chauffeur of Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, charged R. Bagley of the Military Garrison Police with having assaulted and insulted him, the facts of which were telegraphed before, came on for hearing to-day at the town Police Court. Bagley apologised to Gopalan for bodily hurt he had caused to him and the complainant did not press the complaint. Accused was discharged.

ALL-INDIA COW CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March 28.

The All-India Cow Conference will assemble here on 5th April and will be presided over by Justice Sir Ashutosh Chaudhry and Mr. Justic Greaves will also take part.

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT BOARD ABOLISHED

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 30.

A communique states the Central Employment and Labour Board is abolished with effect from 31st March, 1920, and all communications on the subject dealt by the Board should be addressed to the Adjutant-General in India.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ENCASHMENT OF CHEQUE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 30.

The police has concluded enquiry into the alleged fraudulent encashment of a cheque for Rs. 50,000 drawn recently on the Tata Industrial Bank. It appears that an Indian clerk employed at the Reliance Bank previously employed at the Tata Bank had drawn the cheque and cashed it with the aid of another man employed in the Tata Bank and it is reported that all money has since been recovered from the accused who is awaiting trial.

HARTAL IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 30.

Hartal was again observed in the Indian portion of the city including Chandni Chowk in commemoration of the lives lost last year in the Delhi disturbances. The tram service was kept up as usual.

PUNJAB REPORT.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Sir M. O'Dwyer Must be Impeached.

"The Hindoo":—The Associated Press has wired to us a summary of the unofficial report on the Punjab atrocities which is published elsewhere. It is a matter of some satisfaction that the unofficial report is the first in the field. The stupendousness of the task the Commissioners had to perform may be gauged from the fact that they had to examine and sift no less than 1,700 statements. We defer detailed comment on the conclusions. While reserving detailed comment, it is our painful duty, and we think the public will agree, to record our emphatic dissent from the conclusion of the committee that, though "It is our deliberate opinion that Sir M. O'Dwyer, General Dyer, Col. Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Rai Sahib P m Sud and Malik Sahib Khan have been guilty of such illegalities that they deserve to be impeached", they "purposely refrain from advising any such course, because we believe that India can only gain by waiving that right."

Ghastly!

"New India".—But it is impossible to read the ghastly tale unfolded in the fifth chapter on the occurrences in the various palces, and the administration of Martial Law, without being compelled to the irresistible conclusion of the Report that "the measures taken were such as to disgrace any Government calling itself civilised." We will admit that it may be premature to accept the verdict that "the theory of rebellion or war completely broke down before the Hunter Committee," and for ourselves, we feel we must await the publication of the Hunter Committee's Report. We think it is only fair to defer final consideration of the conclusions and the suggestions of the Sub-Committee until the Hunter Committee Report is out. In our opinion, Mr. Gandhi's signature to the Report is in itself a guarantee that every fact has been sifted and weighed and challenged before incorporation. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the Sub-Committee has had no access to all the avenues of official information which, after all, need scrutiny and judging. The official Report of the Punjab Government presents what may be called the other side of the case.

Punish the Wrong Doers.

"The Bengalee".—A summary of the non-official report has been published. It is a scathing condemnation of the proceedins of the Government in connection with the recent Punjab affairs. Both the Local and Central Governments and many of the officials concerned come in for unqualified condemnation. It is only a summary of the conclusions which has been published and the evidence upon which they are based is not before us. Furthermore, we are awaiting the Report of the Hunter Commission. Under the circumstances, we must for the present refrain from expressing any pronounced opinion upon these findings although they contain recommendations of a Committee of several distinguished lawyers. The Report raises the gravest issues concerning official acts some of which were unsurpassed in their atrocity and we are confident that they will receive the serious consideration they deserve in the hands of the Indian and the British public. The duty of the British democracy is twofold, to punish the wrongdoers whoever they may be without fear or favour and to prevent the recurrence of events which form one of the darkest chapters in modern Indian annals.

That Dark and Sinister Figure.

"The Leader".—It is not necessary to take the reader through the detailed narrative of events in the Punjab. The most telling expression was given to them in the addresses of the hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer at the Amritsar Congress and the Calcutta Conference respectively. New material may be found in the volume of the statements of persons admitted by the sub-committee, but that publication is not before us. Nor is there anything new in the conclusions of the sub-committee. The whole country has been horrified and scandalized by the behaviour of General Dyer and the other martial law officers, and has been loudly calling for a suitable punishment of them. There have been no two opinions on the part that was played by Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the tragic weeks, and it was regarded as a cruel irony that instead of being called to account for his harsh maladministration, he should have been sent out to this country again at the head of an important committee of inquiry. We do not know the verdict of the Hunter Committee upon that dark and sinister figure in the administration of India. The national verdict is completely against him, as it is against General Dyer, Col. Frank Johnson, Col. O'Brien, Col. Macrae, Capt. Doveton, Mr. Bosworth Smith, and others of the same kindney, and no one will be found to differ from the Congress sub-committee's conclusions relating to these officers.

Transparent Modesty of Demands.

"The Tribune".—Judging from the Associated Press summary of the Report of the Commissioners appointed in November last by the Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress to enquire into the Punjab disorders, which appeared in our telegraphic columns yesterday, our eminent countrymen have acquitted themselves in a manner entirely worthy of their high reputation for probity and of the momentous nature of the occasion. The Report is a carefully and conscientiously prepared document on a subject of the greatest public importance, in which no effort is made to extenuate the excesses on the part of the mob, and nothing is set down in malice against officials who made a palpably and outrageously oppressive use of powers vested in them for a very different purpose. The sense of responsibility of the Commissioners and their almost nervous anxiety to do justice to all sides are visible in every line of the summarised report. Of the strong language, the use of which they explain in one of the paragraphs quoted, there is no trace in the part of the report embodied in the summary, perhaps the most important part of all, because it contains the findings and the conclusions, while there is only too manifest a tendency to understate rather than exaggerate the case against the authorities. Never was there a greater recognition on the part of responsible critics of the truth of the sovereign dictum that half is sometimes better than the whole, that the adjective is often the greatest enemy of the substantive. Nor is it merely a case of the avoidance of strong language. The same sobriety and scrupulousness is shown in the framing of the judgments, which is an infinitely more difficult process. The most conspicuous example of their sobriety and this scrupulousness is the deliberate omission on their part to advise that some of the officials, including Sir Michael O'Dwyer, should be impeached, an omission which is all the more remarkable in view of the resolutions on the subject passed at the Amritsar Congress, and of their own finding that these officilas have been guilty of such illegalities that they deserve to be impeached. "Future purity," they say, will be sufficiently guaranteed by the dismissal of the officials concerned." Any one who knows how strong is the feeling in the country generally and among the people affected in particular regarding the conduct of these officials, will recognise the splendid courage which the Commissioners have shown by the transparent modesty of their demand.

Is it a Disgraceful Charge?

"The Pioneer".—The report of the Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress on the Punjab disorders has now been issued and we print elsewhere a summary which has been telegraphed to us from Bombay. The report is of the character that one might have expected. It is nothing more than a repetition in possibly occasionally staider language, of things previously said by its authors and their friends. They had, of course, long made up their minds on the matters to be adjudicated. Lest the report of the Hunter Committee might not wholly endorse the Congress politicians' views they determined to break with the official enquiry and held one of their own which would completely justify all the allegations they had made. So the People's Enquiry was set going. Over 1,700 witnesses were examined and "every admitted statement", we are told, was "verified" by at least one Commissioner. When one remembers the nature of the enquiry one may be excused perhaps for not attaching too much of its ordinary significance to the word "verification". But to proceed with the sub-committee's "findings." The disgraceful charge is repeated against Sir Michael O'Dwyer that "he invited violence so that he could crush them."

"Unexaggerated and Free From Malice."

"Praja Mitra":—"All of us are more or less familiar with the tragic events that happened in the Punjab last year, but the exhaustive details published in the report under notice will create a profound impression not only throughout India but wherever the report is read, and we trust special care will be taken that it is widely read in England. We admit that the inquiry made by the Committee was not of a judicial character in the sense that witnesses were examined and cross-examined on oath but in this sense the Hunter Committee also has no judicial character as has been very appositely pointed out by the "Times" in its effective reply to Sir Michael O'Dwyer's letter. The National Commissioners as we may very rightly call them, are distinguished lawyers of great legal acumen, while the name of Mr. M. K. Gandhi stands for absolute judicial impartiality and the highest fair-mindedness. The report is charged throughout with a profound sense of responsibility, and the language though occasionally strong is restrained all through. The Committee state that every adjective has been used with due deliberation. "If anything", they say, "we have understated the case against the Punjab Government." We entirely agree with this statement. Nothing is exaggerated and nought has been set down in malice. The report of the Committee is the nearest approximate to the verdict of impartial history."

A Rangoon Message says:—

Several applications made to the magistrate for the removal of the prohibition order under Section 144 C. P. C. in connection with the Khilafat meeting will be heard on Wednesday.

A cable from Nice states that the Maharajah of Kashmir has gone to Marseilles *en route* for India.

A cable from Cairo states that the Crown Prince of Rumania has left for India.

HOW PRODUCERS ARE RUINED.

MR. MADON'S REPLY TO "STATESMAN"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Statesman" in commenting on my second letter on the subject of the Currency policy now pursued by the Government says in its issue of the 18th instant that (1) I am executing a change of front in declaring that by exporters I meant producers, and (2) I make a characteristically crooked use of this class by calmly assuming that cultivators produced only for export.

If the tone of the comments of the "Statesman" on my letter is any indication my comparing export merchants and bankers to parasites has evidently proved very annoying, but the "Statesman" has failed to show that they are the producers of the economic wealth of this country. I still maintain that they are parasites on the economic wealth of the country, however necessary they may be in their own way. The least reflection will show that if there was no surplus wealth produced, both the export merchant and the exchange banker would find his work gone.

Now that my position has been made clear that by injury to exports I meant injury to the producer, the "Statesman" charges me with calmly assuming that the producer produces only for export, and says that it is "on this amazing inventing that I base my complaint that the producer has been robbed by the Currency Committee." The "Statesman" then goes on to show that about 50 per cent. only of the Jute and about 8 per cent. only of the rice is exported. I may add that of cotton also only about 45 per cent. is exported. However, it is not correct to base on this the argument that those who produce for the home market are not affected by export (i.e. by change in exchange) as the "Statesman" would want to make out. Because, it is a wellknown fact in economics that it is the price of the marginal quantity that rules the price of the whole. Or, to put it in ordinary language, the price that we can get for our exportable surplus is also the price which we can get for what is used at home. No cotton mill in Bombay is going to pay higher price for the cotton it buys than what other buyers are prepared to pay for it for Europe or for Japan. This applies to all articles of export, and as in cotton so in Jute or Rice or wheat, the export price controls the Home price as can be vouched for by any of your readers that are export merchants.

The "Statesman" is unable to refute my contention that high prices was not a part of the terms of reference, but insists that "one of the main objects which guided the Committee was to keep prices from rising." This means in plain words that although the Currency Committee was appointed to inquire into a Currency question, it transformed itself into a Committee on high prices. The "Statesman" accuses me of wriggling from one position to another. May I point out that going beyond its terms of reference was wriggling of a kind that a Committee appointed as this was ought to have refrained from? Why did they go into high prices? Simply to bolster up to change of the standard unit that they had been got together to approve and confirm. Is not the question of high prices a very serious question in England, in America, in Japan, not to speak of France and other countries? Has any of them tried to lower prices by manipulating the Currency?

The "Statesman" doubts the injury to producers. I do not wish it to be taken on my own *ipso dixit*. There is far higher authority for it.

Lieut.-Col. Amery in replying to Mr. Bennett said that while the fixing of the East African rupees at 2sh sterling inflicted hardship on the Indians in Africa, *to have allowed the East African rupee to follow the Indian rupee to the present price would have involved far greater hardship to all producers in East Africa.*

Thus while the Indian Government and its apologists do not tire of telling us that this famous Currency Committee has not hurt the producer by its recommendations, we find the Colonial office through its official spokesman telling us that a higher rate than 2s. sterling (which they had adopted now) would produce far greater hardship to all producers.

Now it happens that the more influential part of the East African producer is the European, mostly English, settler and it is highly instructive to see how *they* regard this raising of the rupee from its old ratio of 15 to the sovereign. A deputation on their behalf waited upon the Under-Secretary for the Colonies on the 13th February, and their spokesman Lord Cranworth said.

"The foundation of all the trade of the country was the produce of the native and of the European planters. The native had been steadily educated over many years to payment on the rupee basis. The producer had calculated his costs at the rate of 15 rupees to the pound. The position to-day was that they were paying over 2s. 9d. the 1s. 4d. rupee. That was the first practical result of the standardisation of the rupee at 10 to the pound (gold).

"In practice it meant that all costs of production were increased over 100 per cent. sterling. No production or enterprise connected with the land, the basis of wealth, had ever paid profits which would, for one moment, allow it to entertain such an increase in the cost of production.. In plain language the position which had now come about meant the *ruin of the producer.*

"The interests of the entire native population were essentially the producer's interests; in fact, the bulk of the exportable produce to-day was native production."

I take the above form the "Times Trade Supplement" of the 21st February. In commenting on this interview the Times says.

"We cannot help sharing in the amazement with which the new policy has been received by producers, who find themselves saddled with a permanent increase of 50 per cent. in production (costs) as a result of the fixation of the rupee at 2s. sterling."

Comment is needless. While the Englishmen in this country as well as the Government try to belittle my protests against the change in the standard unit and the Secretary of State for India wishes us to believe that the producer is not harmed, the producers of East Africa represented by the kith and kin of these Englishmen here know where the shoe pinches, and have not refrained from saying so, and what is more, colleague of the Secretary of State at the Colonial office admits that a higher exchange would have meant far greater hardship to all producers in East Africa.

Whom are we to believe, the Indian Secretary or the Colonial Secretary? Whom are we to believe, the Englishmen in India who say that the producer is not hurt, or the Englishmen in East Africa who say that the producer is ruined?

I have no doubt in my mind that the producer of this country will be ruined by these currency changes, and Englishmen in this country will be rendering better service to India and to the Empire by protesting against such a ruinous policy, than by supporting it for the sake either of the Government's prestige or of the immediate profits that this policy may bring into their own pockets.—Yours, etc.

B. F. MADON.

March, 29th 1920.

A NEW CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please permit me to refer to one more Housing Society started in our midst to meet the crying need of suitable dwelling accommodation on economic basis in these days of house famine.

The Society is started in the interests of the C. K. Prabhu community by some of its prudent and active members possessed of good reputation and expert knowledge. These promoters with their prompt and decisive action succeeded in securing to the Society the allotment of an enviable fortune of 40,000 square yards of nice building land affording all the desired conveniences, suitable for an ideal colony, worth over 10 lakhs of rupees at present but requiring no payment of the capital value and situated (at Dadar) in the centre of the great industrial, commercial and prosperous city of Bombay.

The significance of securing such building land even for men of small means is great and can only be judged by reflecting upon the future situation in respect of housing accommodation in the thriving City, which it is rightly apprehended, will shortly be denied to them as every inch of land is rising in value by leaps and bounds, with the rapid disappearance of vacant lands owing to erection of buildings thereon consequent upon the rapid growth of the City's trades, industries and population.

To save themselves from the anticipated situation men of small means ought to rise to the occasion to secure a home for themselves on the Society's plots and thus avail themselves of the unique opportunity which has been made immensely precious by the Society offering to secure homes for them upon their initial contribution of only 1/4 to 1/3 of the cost of their respective homes. Such an opportunity is not likely to recur during one's life time and if not availed of the misfortune will be of one's own making for which he and his descendents will have to regret.

It is the duty of every well-wisher to make the scheme a success by signifying his sympathy and support by contributing to the Society's capital freely and fully according to his means.

The prospectus, application forms for shares, plots and tenements etc., will be supplied upon application to the Secretary of the Society which has its office in Khalukdina Terraces, Govalia Tank Road, Bombay.

Thanking you for extending the courtsey of space.—Yours etc.,

A WELL-WISHER.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish this letter in your daily issue and oblige?

I read in your issue of the 30th instant a letter most appealing and worthy of consideration for the adequate funds for the building of the Gokhale Education Society. It is needless to emphasize the efficiency and utility of these institutions when you have already written a deserving note on it. No one in Bombay will find a single institution being wrecked owing to the want of adequate funds when it devotes its activities to the service of the Motherland.

May I draw the attention of certain philanthropic men of our city to this earnest appeal and request to come forward in time with the due help to the Society and relieve it from the anxieties in which it is entangled? I know a certain person had already promised a handsome sum to the Principal of this Society but after some time he changed his mind and told the Principal that he had promised the sum but it was for some higher purpose which I think is certainly at present beyond the scope of the Society to undertake. Will this gentleman now realize the danger lying in the path of the Society and send in his promised donation to meet the situation? I usually see many men talking about the technical education and appreciating the Swadeshi movement of Mahatma Gandhi and it now behoves them to prove themselves as earnest and save the institution for the object they desire to achieve.

If I understand Mr. T. A. Kulkarni well I can say that he has given a challenge to the citizens of Bombay in the form of a letter. He with his band of workers is prepared to devote his life to the service of the Motherland and it is now for the people to utilize their services for the betterment of our country.

May I once again appeal to the philanthropic men of Bombay to the earnest letter of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni to meet the situation?—Yours etc.,

C. G. SULE.

Dadar, March, 31.

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A Child Doesn't Laugh and Play if Constipated.

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, breath feverish and stomach sour, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Mother! Your child isn't naturally cross and peevish. See if tongue is coated; this is a sure sign its little stomach, liver and bowels need a cleansing at once.

When listless, pale, feverish, full of cold, breath bad, throat sore, doesn't eat, sleep or act naturally, has stomach-ache, diarrhœa, remember, a gentle liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Nothing equals "California Syrup of Figs" for children's ills; give a teaspoonful, and in a few hours all the foul waste, sour bile and fermenting food which is clogged in the bowels passes out of the system, and you have a well and playful child again. All children love this harmless, delicious "fruit laxative," and it never fails to effect a good "inside" cleansing. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups on bottle. Remember name "California."

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Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears the name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars sell "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

A BUSY END TO A BUSY MONTH.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

It has been rather curious to note the forms of expression given to public opposition to the scheme of erecting a temporary Council Hall on the Oval. It is probably safe to say that those of the advisers of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay who were responsible for counselling the adoption of this site as one which would be acceptable to the public made a mistake. As a fact, the public has shown itself hyper-sensitive on the point. Well, the wisest of counsellors must sometimes be mistaken in their views of what the public wants and does not want, for the public mind is proverbially a difficult barometer to read. And the people of Bombay have been greatly pleased and cheered to find their absolute confidence in the democratic broadmindedness of their Governor very pointedly endorsed and confirmed by his Excellency's prompt decision that, if the people as a whole objected by the people's Council Chamber being established on a corner of the Oval, then the people's Council should be housed elsewhere. "He is a real people's Governor", folk said; and "this proves it again."

Well, such a demonstration is, perhaps, not a thing to be regretted. But, none the less, the pother raised over the projected borrowing of a corner of the Oval was really somewhat whimsical and exaggerated; and the expression of the "anti" feeling was, in places, somewhat ludicrous. Quite a number of expressions of opinion couched in most oracular phraseology were rushed into print when, really, five minutes given by the writers to reflection and real investigation would have proved them unworthy of ink and paper.

Print Before Thought.

Surely, protested some wiseacres, before contemplating the laying of sacrilegeous hands on our beloved Oval his Excellency's advisers might have ascertained whether the bad acoustic properties of the Royal College of Science building might not be overcome by means of things called sounding boards! A brilliant idea, truly, like that of the unfortunate gentleman who having suffered "fourteen years" penury and privation" in the deepest dungeon of the castle's moat, decided to open the window and leave the prison in that way. But why are such foolishnesses enshrined in print? A walk through the building in question would have satisfied the least acute of critics, (a) that exhaustive experiments had been made to ascertain whether or not the acoustic properties of the place could be improved, and (b) that its general character and position made it eminently unsuitable for the new Council's use.

Again some critics advocated the University Hall, who, themselves, not so very long since, had demonstrated in print its unsuitability for such a purpose. Others advocated Poona as the Council's meeting place, apparently desiring an additional annual move from Bombay for all the machinery of Government! Others again, scorning acoustic difficulties, airily advocated the adoption of the continental practice of speaking from a rostrum, than which no better plan could be devised for stamping out all spontaneity and natural interplay of personality, in debate. Finally, failing anything in the way of an idea or suggestion, one ponderous effusion adopted a tone mid-way between martyrdom and nihilistic heroics, and endeavoured to present this parish pump issue on the light of a national tragedy, in regard to which nothing less than his Excellency's head on a charger would placate an outraged public. However, though portentously solemn in style this may have been intended to serve the end it certainly did achieve: the amusement of the public during the hours devoted to tea and aperitivs.

The People's Council.

One aspect of the business seemed to me to have been overlooked by our democratic citizens. The whole project of the new chamber was an effort on the part of the "sun-dried bureaucracy" to deal handsomely even though at very considerable expense, by the new and greatly enlarged people's council which the Reforms will give us. How easy to foretell the sort of critieism they would have earned by "lyin' low and sayin' nuffin", but leaving the big new Council to squeeze as best it might into the old chambers! However, the change of plan may save some money that will come in useful for another purpose, and, incidentally lead to a needed refurnishing of that very genuine piece of architecture, the Town Hall: for one is inclined to hazard a guess that that is where the new Council will eventually assemble, it being pretty clear that the authorities are rightly determined that the Prince of Wales Museum and the Royal College of Science shall be devoted to the respective purposes for which they were built.

Real Social Service.

Readers of "The Chronicle" have already learned ,from a generous tribute paid in its columns last week, the nature of the second annual report of the Gokhale Education Society of Bombay. But, if a mere onlooker may be permitted to seek public aid and support for any movement, I should like to add a word to the tributes already paid to this admirable organisation.

There was a simple magic about the personality and work of that great Indian patriot, the lamented Mr. Gokhale, and this endures as an inspiration and stimulus for all who seek in any way to follow in his footsteps. This magic—so infinitely more potent and far-reaching than anything known to necromancy—arose from the pure unselfishness and sincere patriotism of a great man's nature. Throughout history it has been so, and while mankind endures it will be so. The work of the noisy self-seeker, however much attention may be forced to it at the moment, is always ephemeral; whilst the work and influence of the genuinely selfless patriot endures, and will endure; the strength of his example and inspiration persists, and remains a permanent asset to his fellow-men, long years after he has ceased to live and have his being among them.

The Society's Report says:—

"The Society wishes to start, in response to the proposals made to it, educational institutions outside Bombay, more specially in villages. . . . If charitable people give to the Society only a few thousands, we are prepared to start schools where technical education in various departments, along with literary education will be imparted to the pupils. . . . The articles produced will be sold among villagers; thus the poor peasant will have at his door a piece of cloth at a cheaper rate, and possibly to a greater satisfaction. It is rather regrettable that to a very large extent public activities are confined to large towns only, and that village communities are neglected. . . . We appeal to those who aspire towards making India a powerful Democracy to help the Society to begin work in this most fruitful direction, and thus to lead India on towards a speedier realization of the goal."

A Practical Appeal.

The Society has the qualified men ready and waiting to undertake this admirably practical work in the villages; and the people of this Presidency should see to it that social service of this invaluable character is not held up for lack of a little money. Every great capital like Bombay recruits its population and reinvigorates its life-blood annually from the rural areas surrounding it. Let there be no mistake about it, the city of Bombay will in the long run benefit just as surely as will the rural areas and India as a whole, from these finely practical educational measures. There is nothing India needs more than this kind of social service. All producers and employers have a special interest to serve here; all parents, and all young folk stand to gain by this development. I do hope that some of the many in Bombay whose affairs have greatly prospered of late years, will recognise the importance of the issues at stake here, and show their love of India by the signature of handsome cheques in aid of this fine cause.

A CONVENIENT EXPRESSION.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea's "Bengalee writes:—

"We cannot conceive why it is thought that public safety will be seriously endangered by the grant of amnesty under the Royal Proclamation to the late editor of the "Bombay Chronicle." Is it seriously believed that the Empire will be in danger by his being given a free permit to come back to this country? "Public safety" may be a convenient expression but it is not much serviceable on the present occasion when much is left to fertile imagination only without any solid substratum. When the benefits of the amnesty under the Royal Proclamation have been extended to others there is no reason why the concession should be denied to Mr. Horniman only. We trust the Government of India will see its way to reconsider the matter in an unbiassed spirit."

The Prize Distribution of the Madhavrao Rokde Free School took place on Sunday the 28th instant at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the chairmanship of Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.

The first anniversary of the Digambar Jain Sabah, Dibrugarh, was held on the 16th, 17th and 18th March 1920 under the presidentship of Seth Chhaganmal Serawgi of Messrs. Saligram Rai Chunilal Bahadur and Co., in Perry Park.

MAHSUDS' POSITION.

NO HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST GEN. CLIMO'S COLUMN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 29.

The Associated Press special correspondent wiring from Kaniguram on 25th says, General Clime's exhoration to the Mahsuds appears to have been taken to heart. The Mahsuds as a body have made no hostile demonstration against the column. Tribal and Government rifles continue to dribble in twos and threes. Abdul Rahman and an important recalcitrant section of Bahlulzai visited the camp after holding a jirga and brought with them one Lewis gun. They promised to do their best in collecting outstanding rifles. The Mahsud capital remains intact except for one or two towers and houses which were destroyed shortly after our arrival in consequence of their being persistently used as sniping posts.

The Wazirs at Shakari have withdrawn in consequence of that place being rendered uncomfortably by aerial bombing raids and returned to Birmal. Continued obstinacy of a certain section of Tochi Wazirs, particularly Madda Khel, has necessitated renewed air punitive raids in that area and Sheranni, and an important tower town has been heavily bombed.

"ROBBING THE INDIANS."

Under the above headline the "Daily News" publishes the following communication:—

"Sir,—I have just received an agitated cable from Indians in East Africa as to the injury done them by the action of the Colonial Office in arbitrarily fixing the East African rupee at 10 to the £ (paper), while the Indian rupee, which they used hitherto, is 10 to the £ (gold). Their rupee has suddenly lost one-quarter of its value. This change means that the Indian trader must pay 25 per cent. more for all he buys, and must charge 35 per cent. more to the natives for what he sells. His indebtedness to the Indian supporting house suddenly increases by 25 per cent. His contracts to sell become ruinous to him. To the native labourer the change means that he has in future to accept bad rupees which will buy for him 25 per cent. less than before. I understand that the new bad rupees are to be made to look as like the good ones as possible, so that he may not know the difference. He will know the difference at once, whenever he goes to buy anything that is imported into East Africa, and he will realise that he has been defrauded by the White Man who pased off on him bad money.

Have either of these points of view been considered by the Colonial Office? One has every sympathy with the European planter who finds our pound constantly depreciating in value, buying fewer rupees, less capable of buying labour for his estate. But we have all got to pay for the fall in the value of the paper £, and the planter has no right to claim to be an exception. The Indian is now one of the few stable currencies, and the attempt of the Colonial Office to make it as bad as the British paper currency, in the interests of the British planters and exporters, to the injury of the whole working class in East Africa, is a mean dodge of which a department with the traditions of the Colonial Office should be ashamed.

I have told the Indian traders in East Africa to appeal to their own Government in India to see that justice is done. Thanks to the coalition of the vested interests, it is vain to appeal to Great Britain.

JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.

House of Commons, Feb. 28."

In connection with the above letter Mr. E. S. Grogan has sent the following letter to "The Times":—

"Sir,—It is evident from Colonel Wedgwood's letter in your issue of the 3rd that he has had his leg pulled by the Indian moneylenders in East Africa, and has under this stimulus rushed with characteristic enthusiasm into the zone feared by the angels.

All his data and all his inferences are wrong. There is no such thing as an East African rupee. The Indian rupee used in the East Africa currency was by the 1905 Order in Council rendered subordinate to the £1 at the rate of Rs. 15 to £1. The Colonial Office, when the rupee escaped from control owing to the increase in the value of its metallic content, failed to take action, despite the appeals of the community, and allowed the country to drift into the confusion which inevitably follows administrative failure in this vital connection. The interest of 90 per cent. of the Indians in East Africa is predominantly a debtor interest, and the interest of practically all the natives of East Africa is predominantly a producer interest. A high rupee permanently damages the debtor and producer interest, and for a time benefits the moneylender interest and the stipendiary interest in so far as this latter interest remits money home or purchases imported goods.

The legislative trick recently performed by the Colonial Office whereby they have altered the relation of the token coin to the unit of value is merely an attempt to hide their administrative failure by throwing the whole loss upon the debtor interest. Its effect is to increase by 50 per cent. the debt obligations of all the Indian debtors, and the taxes and marketing costs of the native producer. The net profit to the native on the sale of his produce is of much greater importance to him than the unit with which he measures the competitive price that he pays for imported beads and soft goods. The best interest of the native and of the majority of the Indian community is concerned in the fixation of the rupee in accordance with its legal function —namely, a token coin denoting one-fifteenth of the £1.

I am, &c.,

EWART S. GROGAN.

52, Draycott-place, S.W. 3."

INDIAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPH BOARD.

GOVT. OF INDIA RESOLUTION.

The following resolution regarding the formation of the Indian Wireless Telegraph Board, has been published in the "Government of India Gazette" dated Delhi, 25th March:—

The importance of developing wireless telegraph communications in India has for some time engaged the attention of the Government of India. During the war, owing to the impossibility of obtaining apparatus and staff, progress was arrested. But the Government of India have recently been able to obtain sufficient expert officers to constitute a Civil Wireless Branch of the Telegraph Department, and to place orders for the supply of a limited amount of wireless telegraph apparatus. Experience has shown that a complete system of wireless telegraphy, for the maintenance of communications in times of disturbance, is a military necessity to India. From the commercial point of view the importance of wireless telegraphy is great, not only for the transmission of commercial messages, but also as an essential condition of the development of Civil Aviation. Increased facilities for wireless telegraphy are also urgently necessary for maintaining communication with ships at sea. The Government of India have, therefore, entered on a policy of re-organising and expanding the existing wireless telegraph system with a view to meeting the strategic, political and commercial requirements of the Empire.

It has been decided to place the new civil wireless department under the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, but since wireless telegraphy is a matter which concerns other departments, besides the Posts and Telegraphs, it is proposed to constitute a special Advisory Board with the following functions:—

(1) To co-ordinate the commercial, strategic and naval requirements of the Indian Empire in connection with wireless telegraphy;

(2) To advise on any questions that may be referred to them by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; and,

(3) To make any such recommendations as they may consider necessary on questions of general policy where the interests of more than one Department are concerned.

3. The Indian Wireless Telegraph Board will consist of the following members:—

President.—Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Vice-President.—Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.

Members.—

Director of Wireless Telegraphy.

Chief Signal Officer at Army Headquarters.

An officer of the Military Operations Directorate, nominated by the General Staff.

An officer of the Royal Air Force, nominated by the Air Officer Commanding.

An officer nominated by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's ships and vessels, East Indies Station.

An officer nominated by the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

A representative of the Commerce Department.

A representative of the Foreign and Political Department.

A representative of the Home Department.

The meetings of the Board will be convened by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs. The agenda of each meeting should be forwarded in advance to all members of the Board in order to enable them to decide whether their presence in any particular meeting will be necessary or not.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION. IN AHMEDNAGAR.

(From a Correspondent,)

The first general meeting of the Ahmednagar St. Joseph's Guild Co-operative Buildings Society Ltd., was held on Saturday the 27th March at 6-30 p.m., in the American Church Building, near the City Library, when Mr. S. Ganash Deorukhker, Assistant Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Ahmednagar, was voted to the chair.

After the election of the President, Mr. L. G. Kadam, described in short how the Society came to be formed and what steps were taken until now in its connection. After speaking of the difficulties the Christian Community in Ahmednagar had to encounter, he informed the audience that a plot had already been purchased in the name of St. Joseph's Guild and that it is to be duly transferred to the present Housing Association. The plot he said was calculated to embrace 48 families in good ventilated houses.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Compared with the preceding week, the total mortality 849 was 25 more; the death-rate registered was 45.07. The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 55 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 380 against 62 and 357 respectively in the previous week. 12 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia, including 3 from War Hospitals, were received during the week. Out of the total mortality, 183 deaths were among infants under 1 year of age. Deducting 22 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 827 giving the death-rate of 43.90.

The figures for the (corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1.221 and the death-rate 64.82; and those for the week during the precending quinquennium (1915-1919) mortality 847 and the death-rate 44.96.

Cholera continued absent during the week. Small-pox registered 49 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 18 deaths and Plague 11 attacks (including 3 imported) and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 357 against 366 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 346 the average of the week during 1915-1919.

A Rangoon, message dated March 30 says:—

Matthews left at seven this morning for Bangkok. All well.

JAMROOD.

THE SPECIFIC AGAINST INFLUENZA AND MALARIA

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Special Discount to Trade.

Foster & Sons,

Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists,

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CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS,

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Treacher's *** Heart Labelled Brandy, the s[redacted] plied pre-War Bot. Special Liquer Br[redacted] Bot. Fine Old C[redacted] Whisky .. Bot. Peter Walker Bot. Moet and Ch[redacted] ality Champagne.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE.

GREAT PEARL NECKLACE

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Some 35 Prizes

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Thirteen Pearl Necklaces and an assortment of Pearl Pins, Brooches, Rings, etc.

Such beautiful and valuable prizes have never been offered in India before.

First Prize Necklace Worth		Rs.	85,000
Second	„ „ „ „		35,000
Third	„ „ „ „		15,000

All on view at Currency Office, Bombay.

TICKETS Rs. 10 each.

At all Banks and Principal Shops in Bombay and all Agencies of the Bank of Bombay, or by post from Hon. Secretary, Pearl Lottery Office, Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay.

INDIAN SUGAR COMMITTEE AT POONA

OBSTACLES TO EXPANSION OF CANE AREA.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 27.

After completing their tour in Mysore the Indian Sugar Committee arrived at Takari, Satara District of the Bombay Presidency on March 23. They motored to Karad inspecting the areas of cane cultivation under wells en route at Karad. Mr. S. M. Patil, honorary organiser, co-operative societies of Peth village was examined. The committee arrived at Poona on March 24th, and resumed the hearing of evidence at the Council Chamber.

MR. G. R. MAHAJAN.

The first witness examined was Mr. G. R. Mahajan, who stated that he had been in charge of the experimental sugar cane farm at Manjri for six years from 1911 to 1917, and for the last two years had been in charge of the agricultural operations which were being carried on at Belapur by the Belapur Company. He considered that the chief variety of cane grown in the Deccan known as *pundya* with judicious cultivation compared very favourably with the best cane in the world, although it was delicate and had a thin rind. It had not suffered from any serious disease upto date. Labour conditions rendered it increasingly difficult to maintain the profits of cane growing at their previous level and he had found that as a result of this cultivators were ready to adopt improved methods, when reasonably certain that these would be of pecuniary benefit. Improved methods of planting by which the number of sets required per acre was reduced by nearly half and the weeding operations and interculture and earthing up were done by bullock labour instead of by hand labour, had brought down the cost of cultivating cane to less than half what it used to be, the outturn remaining the same. One of the advantages of the improved methods of cultivation was that only about half the water ordinarily used was required. This saving of water was naturally pronounced in the hot weather which was a great advantage under the new canals on the Deccan tract. The first and main crop that the cultivator was anxious to grow was cane.

TWO MAIN OBSTACLES TO EXPANSION

There were, however, two main obstacles to rapid expansion. The first was that the canal was usually opened in a famine stricken district where the local cultivators had no idea of raising cane. Enterprising cane growers from outside rushed into the valleys and occupied positions of advantage, but the local cultivators outside such areas being [illegible] were of [illegible] full [illegible] that a [illegible] by [illegible] under [illegible] that [illegible] difficulty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] only on a few acres and in patches he could not avail himself of the advantages of improved agricultural machinery. To do this the cultivators must combine and work co-operatively. Sugar cane concerns owing to big estates would be a guide to cultivators.

In his oral examination Mr. M. R. Mahajan stated that the Belapur Syndicate was opening up an area of land under the Pravara left bank canal under which it was anticipated that there would ultimately be 14,000 acres of cane, when the storage dam was completed. At present the company had 200 acres of cane but next year it was anticipated that water would be supplied for 550 acres of cane and that there would be 2,000 acres in three years. Shares in the company were being taken up by the inhabitatants of the locality and it was anticipated that the company would have no difficulty in obtaining the cane from 2,000 acres in addition to that from their own land. It was expected that the company factory would be working in about three years' time. He considered that when the Prevara left bank canal was in full working order there would be room for another central factory in the tract.

He advocated the establishment of a demonstration farm on each canal with a body of demonstrators attached to it and thought that most of the cultivators would readily adopt the improvements in cane cultivation recommended by the Agricultural Department.

RAJA SHAMBUSINGH OMARSINGH.

Raja Shambusingh Omarsingh of Malegaon stated that he owned about a thousand acres of land under the Nira canal, of which 500 was under cane, practically all of which was grown by his tenants. He considered that there was a marked deterioration in the land under the Nira canal owing to the rise in the subsoil water which was now found at a depth of three to four feet below the surface. This necessitated the use of more manure. The loss in fertility, the increase in the cost of production and the difficulty of getting labour and irrigation water had reduced the profit per acre from cane from Rs. 100 to between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50 in normal times. Owing to the recent high prices the profit had however gone up to Rs. 500 on acre. In some cases central factories would to a great extent solve the labour problem and if the Irrigation Department were to deal with the complaints of the agriculturists somewhat more sympathetically there would be no difficulty in regard to water. Sugar cane was a paying crop and no other crop was so profitable in the Nira valley. People had recently begun taking up the practice of ratooning but for the last six or seven years ratoon crops had not done very well owing to the deterioration of the soil. He considered that if a power crusher were used or a sugar factory were established it would be a boon to the cultivators and that they would be quite willing to sell their weight. The scarcity of labour was very keenly felt at the crushing time and if the cane could be sold to a factory it would represent a great saving to the cultivators. He did not consider that in the Nira valley there was any necessity for a factory to have its own land, as the cultivators would be perfectly willing to sell their cane to it. There was room for two or three such factories in the Nira valley. The cultivators might hesitate at the outset to enter into an agreement with a factory to supply cane for a fixed period, but this difficulty would soon be overcome. Government assistance would be necessary in regard to road and railway communications, but he did not think it was called for in any other respect in the Nira valley. He stated that he was chairman of the Malegaon Union of Co-operative Societies which consisted of one large and two small societies. These three societies were all in flourishing conditions but that was not the case with many of the societies in the Nira Valley. Owing to inefficient management he mentioned that it was under contemplation to start a factory at Malegaon crushing 500 tons of cane a day. The factory is expected to have no difficulty in obtaining cane and would work through the Co-operative Societies with this object.

In the evening the Commitee inspected the Poona Agricultural College and Farm.

Mr. G. N. SAHASRABUDHE.

On Thursday, March 25th, The Indian Sugar Committee inspected the effluent farm on the distributary of the Mutha right bank canal and also the Loni Agricultural School. The hearing of evidence was resumed at the Council Hall, the first witness examined being Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe who stated that from April, 1915, to September, 1918, he had been in charge of the Agricultural work in the Deccan Canal area and since then had been employed by Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Co. in connection with their proposed sugar cane factory near Malegaon. At present the normal average of cane under the Deccan canals and under well irrigation in the Deccan was 37,500 acres. He anticipated that in the near future when the Pravara and Nira right bank canals were completed this would increase to about 72,000 acres. The usual variety of cane grown in the Deccan was *Pundya*, a thick cane belonging to the *otahiti group*. Of other varieties under cultivation *kabirya*, a thin cane grown in the Nasik district was very hardy, rich in sucrose and well suited to the local conditions. As the result of the Agricultural Department's work the number of sets planted per acre had in many cases been reduced from 18,000 to between 9,000 and 10,000 and he anticipated that as further experience was gained, it would further be reduced to about 5,000 sets per acre. The use of concentrated manure was becoming more and more popular, also as the result of the Agricultural Department's work. The high freight on ammonium sulphate from Sakchi to the Deccan and the large exports of this product to Java were tending to keep the price of it very high and to retard its more extended use. A good deal of land under the Nira and Godaveri canals had become water logged and saline partly owing to excessive irrigation, but mainly owing to natural defects in drainage and to percolation from canals and distributaries in regard to the manufacture of gur. The Agricultural Department had introduced an improved, open fire furnace with multiple boiling. With this furnace boiling could be completed with mesasse and half of the trach. Improvements in both cane crushing and boiling were essential. The market for *gur* was expanding and although the area of cane was likely to extend considerably in the future a part of that area would be diverted to sugar making. Even after allowing areas for sugar factories suffioient demand would remain for *gur* to make it imperative not only to increase the output but to produce better *gur* at a cheaper rate. In fact, the success of sugar factories would depend upon the improvements in *gur* making. He had had no direct experience of making *gur* by steam factories but he had worked in Muscovado factories in the West Indis and the principles were practically the same. In fact he believed that Muscovado sugar machinery was just the thing for making better and cheaper *gur* in India. Small belt driven mills worked by oil engines were within the scope of cane growers but steam *gur* factories crushing say three to six tons of cane an hour could not be managed by the ordinary growers and would best be run as co-operative factories. Such co-operation should be between cane growers and business men and not amongst cane growers only. There were at present several sites in the Deccan which were not sufficiently developed for starting modern type sugar factories but were suitable for fairly big steam *gur* factories. The establishment of such factories would lead to further development at rapid pace and that would make the path for central factories easier. There were also in the Deccan several sites suitable for central factories crushing 500 tons or more a day. On the existing canal areas there was sufficient cane already, while in the case of canals under construction the requisite area could be built up in a few years. The cane growers were at present accustomed to making *gur* and if the central factories offered to purchase cane by weight at the price, the cultivators at present got by making *gur* they would be quite willing to enter into a definite agreement with the factory for delivery of cane. At present cane was grown in such a way that the harvesting went on for about five months. By making special arrangements the manufacturing season could be extended up to seven months. The cane could be purchased by weight of *gur*, based on the density of the juice and not on the sucrose content. There might be some difficulty in fixing the bazaar rate of *gur* at the time of delivery of cane and he suggested the appointment of a committee for this purpose on which the factory cane growers and some body such as the Agricultural Department would be represented.

OWNERS SHOULD CONTROL CANE CROP.

For successful working of the factory the owners would have to control the cane crop and it was desirable that cane growers should be interested in the factory by offering them some share in the net profit or by the issue of deferred shores. Financial control could best be secured by lending money at a cheap rate of interest to co-operative credit societies of cane growers. The factory, which it was porposed to start at Malegaon, would proceed somewhat on this lines and hoped to begin work at the beginning of 1922. It was anticipated that 600 tons of cane a day would be crushed and that the factory would be able to obtain the cane from at least 2,000 out of the 3,500 acres of cane which were being grown within six miles of the site. It was expected that half of the cane required would be got through the medium of co-operative societies. He was of opinion that for the success of a ceontral factory, It was not necessary for the company to undertake cane cultivation on an extensive scale on its own account. Technical advice from Government experts would not be required in the case of a big central factory, but such advice would be required by the steam *gur* factories and for their benefit the Agricultural Department should employ a consulting technologist and an experienced sugar engineer. He considered that there had been a deterioration in the soil in the Nira valley during the last ten years. Owing to these ratooning had disappeared and the outturn of plant cane had gone down about fifteen per cent. One of the principal improvements introduced by the Agricultural Department had been the wider planting of cane which meant a very large reduction in the number of sets required with no reduction in outturn

MR. C. C. INGLIS.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District, Poona, stated that he was in charge of the special irrigation disrict which had been created for the investigation of all matters affecting the development of irrigation under the Deccan Canals. In the irrigated areas of the Bombay Deccan there was a clear issue. It was whether sugarcane could be grown without causing serious damage to the canal tracts by water logging and salt efflorescence. If it could be then the conditions for sugarcane were excellent. The three drainage schemes so far taken up on the Nira left bank canal showed that drainage could be successfully carried out almost everywhere and that at less than Rs. 200 an acre. In most areas the cost would be much less and when drainage pipes could be got at a reasonable price when manufactured locally it would be possible to reduce it to Rs. 100 an acre. He thought therefore that it might be accepted that the question of drainage had been solved because the rendering of land suitable for cane would on a conservative estimate enhance the value of the land by not less than Rs. 300 an acre. On the Nira left bank canal which had been opened in 1885 owing to the rise of subsoil water and to damage by water logging or salt efflorescence he estimated the area suitable for cane at only about 15,000 acres. If this were all concentrated it might suffice, but it was scattered all over the whole area chiefly in narrow strips along deep nalas at the tails of water courses and hence it was totally inadequate. On the Godaveri right and left bank canals conditions were still less satisfactory while on the Nira right bank canal they would rather be worse than on the left bank canal. His recent visit to the Pravara canals had shown that while the danger of salt efflorescence was much less than on the other canals, water logging was likely to be as bad if not worse. His conclusion was that the future of cane cultivation on the Deccan Canal areas was dependent on drainage and the concentration of cane growing in suitable areas. The investigation carried out to ascertain the profits from cane growing on the Nira left bank canal between 1914 and 1918 showed that despite the cost of cultivation being very high, with no corresponding rise in the selling price of *gur*, the cultivators of undamaged land were still making fair profits. The most definite and important information elicited in the course of this enquiry was that poor returns were generally due to the land being damaged. On damaged land which formed 32 per cent. of the total area there was an average loss of Rs. 8 an acre, while on good land which formed 68 per cent. there was an average profit of Rs. 108 an acre. First class cultivators of good land were obtaining an average profit of Rs. 316 on acre.

AN EXCELLENT CROPS.

Mr. Inglis considered that of the perennial crops sugarcane came easily first, not only on account of profit but because it could thrive in almost any soil whereas most other valuable crops such as fruit trees, turmeric or potatoes needed special attention. Other crops might be grown on large areas but sugarcane should be the chief long period crop, i.e., it should utilise the major portion of the storage water. It was an excellent crop for irrigation distribution because for the major portion of the year it required a constant even supply which rendered careful distribution possible and brought in the maximum of profits to the canal. Of the four factors which hindered successful cane growing lack of skill, damaged land, fragmentation of holdings and lack of capital, he considered lack of skill undoubtedly the most important because a really expert cultivator would get fair returns from almost any land. The average cultivator of damaged land would however come to grief and the ignorant cultivator would fail in, but on the best land no capable cultivator had any difficulty in getting all the money he required for cane growing. Lack of capital was only a serious factor when the cultivator was known to be an inferior one. When he failed to get money on reasonable terms from the money lenders he still could and very often did go to Co-operative societies and hence co-operative societies tendered to collect some inferior cultivators. Where the management of these societies seemed to have fallen short was in failing to discriminate between suitable and unsuitable men and lands. He considered that co-operative spirit was lacking in these societies. What they should aim at was the collecting of sound irrigators and allowing the less skilled to be brought in gradually and trained and helped by the more experienced men. The societies had undoubtedly served a useful purpose by bringing down the rate of interest charged by money-lenders. His main conclusions were that to make the Deccan canals a success sugarcane must be grown under them. For this purpose drainage was essential in order to drain. Cane must be concentrated in selected areas to reduce the cost of drainage and in order to ensure such a concentration Government should insist on cane being grown on selected areas in order to make the canals a success. To achieve this the land in selected areas would have to be acquired if the owners refused to have the land redistributed and to grow cane. It would then have to be given to those who would grow cane, i.e., progressive local men, outside cultivators and companies. There would be enormous difficulties to be overcome before redistribution could be carried out successfully, but what he wishes to emphasize was that there was another side of the question which had to be faced viz., that in order to avoid a difficult situation as large an area of land was allowed to be spoiled by water logging and salt as would be needed to be acquired for the selected cane areas. Also according to Dr. Mann and others the much larger number of cane growers were becoming poorer and poorer In connection with this proposal to take over lands he wished to emphasise two points, the first was that he proposed only to take over lands suitable for cane or say 25 per cent. of the whole, the second was that much of the land to be taken over was mortgaged and was really the property of money lenders who had no interest in the land except in so far as it would bring them in more money. As the enhancement of value was due to very expensive Government canals Government had the right to the major portion of the enhancement, while in equity the money lender had none. With proper development the value of the sugar-cane lands would be so high that Government could afford to pay the present owners handsomely for their land. To fail to do this now because of weakness would permanently hamper the cane industry and cause unnecessary damage and loss to the people.

Mr. Inglis stated that all roads in irrigated tracts except the main lines of communication should be in charge of the Irrigation Department. There should be roads along the banks of the distributaries which would open up the country and no carts should be allowed along these roads which did not fulfil certain conditions. It was necessary to provide adequate drainage for all the roads in the canal irrigated areas and the Irrigation Department was in the best position to decide what was necessary. He was in favour of the sale of water by measurement at the outlet. This would lead to great economy in its use. Sale by measurement to individual cultivators would not be possible until holdings were redistributed. In regard to the prospects of cane in Sind where he had served for some years he did not consider that there was any hope for cane until the Sukkur Barange and the connections were completed and a perennial supply of water was assured and in the meantime the Agricultural Department should work out the best type of cane for Sind.

M. SHOUBRIDGE.

The Hon. Mr. H. O. B. Shoubridge, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, P. W. D. Bombay gave details of the irrigation works in operation under construction and the proposed both in the near and distant future in the Bombay Deccan. The present area under cane was about 27,000 acres, but he considered that if sufficient suitable land were available and improved methods of cultivation were introduced, the total area of cane in the Deccan could be easily raised to 290,000 acres, when all the works he described were completed and fully developed. Cane cultivation required labour and manure as well as water. If the latter were provided too rapidly in one area the population and local resources might not respond with equal speed. It was, therefore, better to distribute the works under construction over as wide an area as possible and to extend the existing works when the demand for water was approaching final development. He thought it probable that the smallness of the area of cane cultivated in Sind was due entirely to the absence of perennial canals. It was not unreasonable to assume, therefore, that when the Sukkur Barrage canal was completed 400,000 acres of sugar-cane could be produced in Sind, provided the work carried out by the Agricultural Department showed that the soil and climatic conditions were suitable.

AERIAL AFFAIRS IN RANGOON

LIEUT. MASIERO LEAVES FOR BANKOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 29.

Lieut. Masiero left to-day at 7 a.m., for Bangkok. Ferrarn follows two or three days later. Capt. Mathews is not expected to leave before Sunday. The Aerial Derby Commission, comprising of Beaumont, Gledden and Hallman, arrived this morning from Singapore. They will continue the journey to Calcutta on the s.s. Elephanta. The former intend to appoint a local commissioner and urge the creation of an aero club.

GUJARAT FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the Gujarat Farmers' Agricultural Association writes:—

The Gujarat Farmers' Agricultura Association was started on 15th Decembe 1919. The Committee formation took ful two months as representative and influentia members had to be approached in severa places. The first circular was issued about the 16th February 1920; within less than month by correspondence and circulars only without exerting any personal pressure thirty-three branches were formed with a total of 924 members on the Central register.

Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey has subscribed an annual sum of Rs. 100. Mr. Krishnalal Desai of Ahmedabad has also subscribed and paid Rs. 50 as his annual contribution.

The main object of the Association is to intensify agricultural produce.

Funds are urgently needed and all remittances may be made to the Hon. General Secretary c/o. Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill. On Thursday, the 1st proximo, the Deshi Natak Samaj Company will give a benefit performance in aid of the Association.

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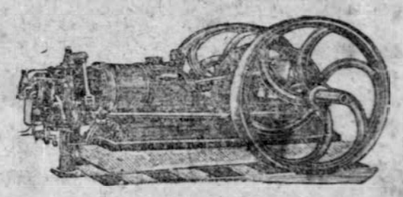
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DAMAGE BY RATS.
Vide the "Times of India" of October 2nd, 1919.
"Rats and Mice are responsible for 60 Crores of Rupees worth of damage annually."
"Rats and Mice Destruction Bill about to become Law in Great Britain"
"The Rat is the most expensive of all the animals maintained by men."
"A single Rat consumes food worth Rs. 4 every year."
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"LUCKEY POSTAL EMPLOEES"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—You have indirectly laid the Postal employees under a deep obligation by your kindly publishing the true facts about them from time to time. Perhaps you will be glad to know that the Postmaster-General of Bombay Presidency has certainly played an eminent part in getting the grievances of the Postal employees duly redressed by taking upon himself the responsibility of bettering the grades of pay of the existing grades of men. So far as the Bombay Postmen are concerned, Mr. Hutchinson has abolished the Probationer's and the 5th grades of men and has raised the pay accordingly with Rs. 50 special allowance up to Rs. 25 pay, and at Rs. 12, Rs. 14, and Rs. 16, for 1st grade Postmen. Readers and overseers respectively. There being now only four grades of Postmen, Mr. Hutchinson is now going a step further by recommending to the Director-General of Posts, to fix the starting pay on Rs. 25 for the 4th grade; Rs. 30 for the 3rd grade, Rs. 35 for the 2nd grade Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 for the 1st grade; Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 for the Readers and Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 for the overseers, with house-rent in addition, in order to make arrangements for the absentee allowance, by raising the pay of the existing grades. So far as the clerical community is concerned, I should say the Postmaster-General has solved the problem by retaining the following grades of men and pay. 109 probationers on Rs. 30; 189 clerks on Rs. 40; 189 clerks on Rs. 50; 172 on Rs. 60; 129 on Rs. 70; 77 on Rs. 80; 52 on Rs. 90 and 51 on Rs. 100; while the Director-General of Posts had retained the grades as follows and which were far from satisfactory as many clerks in the lower grades had been disappointed in not getting any promotion:—152 clerks on Rs. 30; 180 clerks on Rs. 40; 180 clerks on Rs. 50; 163 clerks on Rs. 60; 122 clerks on Rs. 70; 73 clerks on Rs. 80; 49 clerks on Rs. 90 and 49 clerks on Rs. 100 of whom 38 clerks were getting Rs. 100 even prior to the revision. Sometime ago, I had published through the medium of the "Bombay Chronicle" a detailed article suggesting therein to fix the starting pay of the Postal clerks on Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 150 in 25 years time by Rs. 4 yearly increase, with prospects of getting higher graded posts from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 by Rs. 10 yearly increment, and from Rs 200 to Rs. 300 by Rs. 20 yearly, by selection of course, after reaching the grade of Rs. 130, and duly completing 20 years approved service. May I beg to bring to your kind notice Sir, that my humble suggestion will have its desired effect, since the Postmaster-General is going to recommend to the Director-General to introduce a "Time-scale of Pay" with Rs. 50, to start so as to reach the maximum of Rs. 150 in 25 years' time? Perhaps the Postal clerical and non-clerical employees will be glad to know through the medium of your largely circulated paper that the Postmaster-General and the Presidency Postmaster have kindly consented to attend the meeting to be held on Wednesday at 9 p.m. (31st instant) at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, when a lecture will be delivered by my humble self on "Advantages of Mutual Co-operation and how to better the prospects of Postal Employees."—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY.

USES OF COMMON SALT.

Dr. Waman Baji Kulkerni, the founder of "the Common Salt League," speaking at an open air meeting held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Laxmidas Raoji Tairsee said England consumed the largest quantity of salt. She did not therefore suffer from those diseases which were prevelent in India and which were existent in France prior to the repeal of the salt tax.

He said Indians should be brought to consume salt judiciously and liberally. The nose-wash as described by the sanitary Commissioner and simplified by the speaker, the throat gargle, and the salt-water drink would prevent diseases of the Respiratory tract and the elementary canal and if precaution be taken to exterminate round worms, the speaker did not see any reason why Cholera and Influenza should exist. If these simple remedies came to our help, he said it was criminal on our part to allow any wailing in the land during the sojourn of the Prince of Wales in India. It was impossible for any body to give smiling reception to His Royal Highness when a son or son-in-law was in death bed. If the Nation achieved that feat in the salt tax politics that is proving that Influenza and Cholera could be controlled by salt-water, then we would consume salt double, the present amount and Government might get more revenue and be ready to make further reduction in the tax.

Dr. Vaman earnestly appealed to the Indian Medical Profession for sympathetic help and said that some people might not believe in the far reaching results of the attempts on a grand state. He asked the non-believers to remain honest lockers on. He expressed satisfaction that Bombay got a Sandiland, a Hutchinson and a Carter of Vandy. The speaker said he would get the co-operation of American Doctors if there was need, as Dr. Abbott appreciated the idea of salting the body well before beginning medicaion."

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London-New York cross rate on 29th March was three ninethy-one and half.

At a public meeting at Patna grateful appreciation was expressed for the Maharaja of Darbhanga's gift of five lakhs for a medical college and an appeal was made to the Local Government to expedite establishment of the college.

A Cuttack correspondent wires that famine has broken out in some parts of Maurbhanj State. A relief committee has been organised and efforts are already being made to alleviate the sufferings of famine stricken men.

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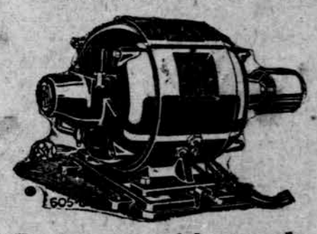

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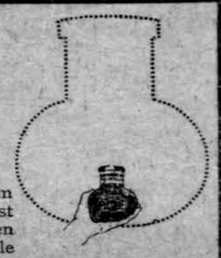

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